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The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The Rifle 1885, Shooting & Fishing 1888, Arms & the Man 1906



VOLUME LXXIV

NUMBER 8

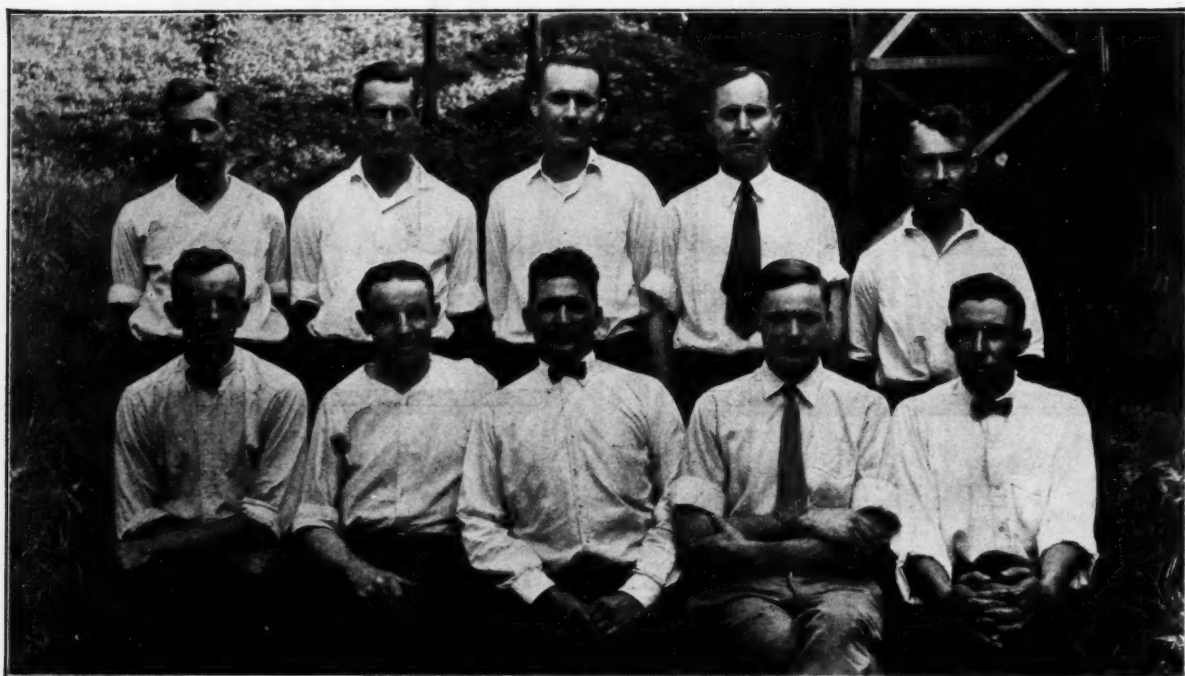
OCTOBER 15, 1926



Can We Win at Rome?

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The following members of the Deerfield Gun Club appear in the photograph above—W. V. Mounts, Ernest Snider, B. Schlagheck, A. Drake, H. Clark, John Beedle, A. Frederick, Everett Snider, F. Wilson, Stanley Snider.

The first five named (sitting in the picture) comprise the winning team.

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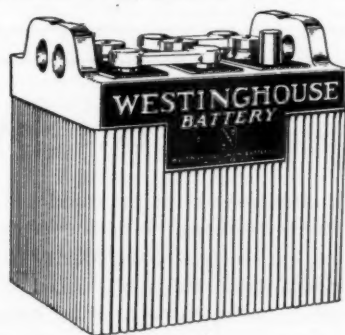
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FUTURE MATCH SCHEDULES

Clubs are invited to list their matches in this department. Notices must reach the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN two weeks before publication date.

SOLON SPRINGS, WIS.—Thirty caliber. Range, five miles northeast of Solon Springs. Small-bore range, one-half mile west of Cosgrove Hotel, in Solon Springs.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Shooting every week. Visiting riflemen or pistol shots should communicate with C. C. Finn, 323 Coleman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

STEBENVILLE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO—For program and details apply to W. Russell O'Neill, 1319 Oregon Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.

SALT LAKE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH (Shoots on Fort Douglas range)—For further information write R. Wipprecht, Secretary, 630 Third Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL RIFLE CLUB—October 31, 600 yards, Club Championship; November 21 (a. m.), turkey shoot, pistol or revolver; (p. m.) turkey shoot, service rifle; grand aggregate provision for clubs and individuals completing series; December 23 (indoors), 50 yards, turkey shoot, .22 cal. rifle.

WILKINSBURG (PA.) RIFLE CLUB—October 23, clay pigeon match, 100 yards, offhand, any rifle; October 30, William Tell match. This club will hold pistol matches every Saturday from June 5 to October 30 inclusive. Range at Old Dream City Park, on the Verona car line, a few minutes from Wilkesburg. M. J. Laughlin, 1125 Hill Avenue, Wilkesburg, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE LEAGUE—Qualification Shoot, Peekskill, N. Y., October 3, 1926, at 10:00 A. M.

V. P. I., BLACKSBURG, VA., desires postal matches with other college teams. Address Mr. Howard S. Avery, captain V. P. I. Team, Blacksburg, Va.

OKLAHOMA STATE RIFLE AND PISTOL MATCHES, OKLAHOMA CITY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1926—Rifle range one mile north of Belle Isle. 100-yard free-rifle champion, any rifle, any sights, standing, 2 sighters, 10 shots for record; N. R. A. 100-yard small-bore targets; time limit, 10 minutes; 200-yard prone championship, any rifle, with metallic sights; prone, no artificial rest, 2 sighters, 10 shots for record. Pistol matches—25-yard peace officers' match; any automatic or revolver of .38 caliber or larger, any ammunition, any iron sights strictly open. Oklahoma Peace Officers' Association targets, 10 shots per man, no sighters; 50-yard any-pistol or revolver match; any pistol or revolver of any caliber, strictly open sights, standard American target. N. R. A. Rules govern on ties. General prizes.

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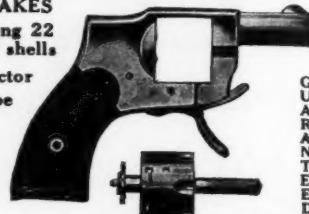
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Let's Beat the Swiss

THE Swiss, who last year took the rifle championship of the world away from America, have picked their International team, and have placed it in intensive training. It is time for America to get its team together and train it.

In order to do this it is necessary to ask the shooters of the country to contribute to a fund for the International team. Each shooter who wants to help America regain the title is asked to contribute at least one dollar. Pin your contribution to the attached form and send it to the National Rifle Association, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

I wish to be credited with \$.....as my contribution to the International Team Fund.

Name

Address.....

P. S.—If you don't want to clip the magazine, write your name and address on a piece of paper, pin your contribution to it and mail to the National Rifle Association.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The Publication of The National Rifle Association of America

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Vol. LXXIV, No. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 15, 1926

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Can We Win at Rome?

By Maj. J. S. Hatcher

THIS question refers, of course, to the 24th International Free Rifle Match, to be held in Rome in the spring of 1927.

Seems like a rather foolish question, doesn't it, to ask if the United States can win a rifle match?

But if we look at the records, the question doesn't seem so foolish. The records show that the Swiss have won three out of every four of these matches ever held, and that at the present time we stand badly defeated.

The world at large gauges competitive shooting ability by the results of the Annual Free Rifle Matches held by the International Shooting Union, with which most of the big National shooting societies (including the N. R. A.) are affiliated.

These are the only big matches that foreign nations know about. The winning team carries the title of Champions of the World, and the individual having the highest aggregate score is the Individual Champion of the World.

At present, Switzerland holds the team championship and Josias Hartman of the Swiss team is champion of the world.

The International Shooting Union was established in 1897, and matches were held annually from that year until 1914, inclusive, after which time meets were suspended until 1921, on account of the World War.

Out of the first 18 matches, the Swiss won all but the second, held at Turin in 1898, which was won by the French. From 1899 until 1914, the Swiss had 16 consecutive victories, one of which was at Camp Perry in 1913, when they beat us on our own home grounds.

This Camp Perry victory was a remarkable achievement, because conditions at Perry nearly "got" the members of their team. The Swiss style of holding matches is radically different from ours, in that they are always staged under much more comfortable conditions than we are used to at Perry, or, indeed, at any camp. Their matches are always held at some town or city, and the competitors live in hotels or lodging houses, and, moreover, the shooting is done from sheltered firing points where the rain and mud that sometimes mar the Perry matches are powerless to cause discomfort.

In 1913, the Swiss team were received on a bleak and rainy sea of mud on the shores of Lake Erie, and, like all the other competitors, had to live in a leaky "rag house" with mud for a floor. Then the Perry drinking water, that used to be pretty bad before the present filtering plant was installed, got in its dirty work. It hit them "right where they lived" and they were a sick and also homesick bunch of shooters. But they were game, and they beat us, though most of them felt pretty weak in the middle by the time the day for the match had arrived.

In Switzerland they still speak of that Perry trip with groans of distress. Remember this in connection with the 1923 matches, described below.

After the war, the matches were resumed at Lyons in 1921, and then the Swiss got a very unpleasant surprise. The U. S. team was victorious, with a score of 5,015 to 6,000, just 10 points below the Swiss score in the last previous match.

The Swiss team had the highest score in the standing position and also in the kneeling position, but our team established a new world's record for the prone position of 1,849 to 2,000, the best previous record being 1,721. This was setting an entirely new pace for the prone position.

In this match Walter Stokes won the Individual Championship, with a score of 1,055 to 1,200, but he left Georges Rene of France holder of the record, just one point higher, gained in 1914. Stokes was also high man in the standing, kneeling and the prone positions, raising the world's record for the prone position 12 points with a score of 372 to 400.

The Swiss were dumfounded by this victory, and particularly by the new high pace set for the prone position. It will be noted that they were ahead until the prone score was shot, and our lead on that one position gave us the match.

Now they shoot only at short ranges, and the off-hand is their particularly strong point, just as prone is for us, with our years of familiarity with 1,000-yard work. It was solely our ability in the prone position that beat them, and they saw it, and they also saw that our use of the sling, to which they never had paid much attention themselves, had helped us. So the sling was made the "alibi" for their defeat, and there was talk of a protest, but it never would have had a chance of success, for others besides the U. S. had used it, and besides all military guns have it, so what excuse would there be for prohibiting its use?

So, instead of protesting, the European teams adopted the sling, and tried feverishly to learn how to get the most out of it before the next match.

It was no use, however, for next year at Milan the "20th International Free Rifle Match" fell to the U. S. with a new world's record score of 5,132, which boosted the record 107 points.

Worse than this, from the Swiss viewpoint, the Americans got the highest team scores in *each* of the three positions, and established a new world's record of 1,611 points for the *standing* position, the former strong point of the Swiss.

IT is difficult for us to realize what this defeat meant to the Swiss, and more particularly to the members of their team. Shooting is the one great popular sport of the Swiss, and has about the same standing there as baseball has in this country. The big match is like a world's series to them, and the defeat had the added bitterness of seeing the championship go clear out of the country to a foreigner, not merely to a neighboring city, as in baseball.

The disappointment throughout Switzerland was acute, and as an index to the feeling involved, it was said that a member of the Swiss team living near the German border went all the way around through Germany to his home to avoid seeing disappointed compatriots, and after secretly reaching home, stayed indoors for days.

The 21st International Match was shot at Camp Perry in 1923. Unfortunately, no foreign teams appeared, though we had been led to believe that they would attend. The expense of the long trip,

more severe because of the depreciated state of European currencies at that post-war period, was probably the principal reason for their absence. But the Swiss had never forgotten their experience of 1913, and the very name of Camp Perry was enough to kill any chance of getting a Swiss team to come. There's many a talkfest in the Schuetzenhaus during the long winter evenings, and tales of adventure and hardship told over the lager never grow less.

With no competitors at Perry, we won by default, but what would have otherwise been a hollow victory was brightened by the fact that our team shot as it never had before, so that seven out of the existing world's records went by the board.

New records established by our team at Perry in 1923 were as follows:

Team aggregate, 5,301, up 169 points.
Team score, standing, 1,672, up 61 points.
Team score, kneeling, 1,745, up 15 points.
Team score, prone, 1,884, up 35 points.
New individual scores were:
Individual Championship, Morris Fisher, 1,090, up 23 points.
Kneeling Championship, Morris Fisher, 367, up 2 points.
Prone Championship, Morris Fisher, 385, up 10 points.

THE fact that we broke all these world's records at a match where we were the only contestants led to quite a bit of comment among our European conferrees, many of whom honestly believed that it was impossible under standard conditions for any team or individual to shoot such high scores as those we turned in, and there was some talk of a protest.

Fortunately, all such talk was silenced forever by the fact that at Rheims the next year our team, before the eyes of the world, shattered two of these supposedly impossible records.

At this event, which was the 22d International Free Rifle Match, our team swept everything before them, besides establishing a new world's record of 1,767 for the kneeling score, and 1,906 for the prone. These scores were each just 22 points better than the supposedly impossible score of the year before. The record of 1,906x2,000 for the prone position is the only team record we still hold of those we won in 1923 and 1924.

For in the 23rd International Match, held in 1925, "great was the fall thereof." This match was held in Switzerland, at St. Gall. The Swiss had us on their own home grounds, and they had to shoot the match before a tremendously determined gallery of their own people, eager for victory after four consecutive defeats.

The first thing that they did was to show us that they were determined to win first place in hospitality and sportsmanship, whether they won the match or not. They left nothing undone to make us comfortable, and they provided us with a choice of two excellent ranges to practice on, thus giving us to win if we could.

The second thing they did was to give the

soundest beating that it has ever been our luck to receive on a rifle range. They made a clean sweep of every position, took away all our world's records but two, established new world's records in six out of the eight events. They raised our supposedly unbeatable Camp Perry Team aggregate 85 points to a new record of 5,386, while Hartman took the Individual Championship by a new high of 1,09x1,200—a jump of 19 points over Fisher's previous record.

AT present we stand whipped. The Swiss are again champions of the world, a title they have won 18 times out of 23 matches. The 24th International Free Rifle Match is to be held in the spring. The Swiss have already selected their team, and have it shooting as a unit, straining every effort to "do it again."

In a way we are under quite a handicap in connection with these matches, because we find it hard to find out what the International Union is planning about dates and places for the matches until it is rather late. The headquarters of the Union are in Paris, and every month or so they get out a bulletin telling what they have decided.

We have just recently been able to find out that the matches will be held in Rome in the spring. Maybe the Swiss knew it ahead of time, for they are closer to headquarters than we are. At any event, we are faced with the fact that Switzerland, a country just one-tenth the size of the state of California, and with a population about half that of the city of New York, is likely to tie a can on us at Rome just the same as they did at St. Gall if we don't get good and busy in a hurry.

There's just one thing makes me think they can't do it, and that is the fact that General Reckord is on the job and has started to organize the Riflemen of America to meet this challenge, and he has about six months to do it in. That isn't any too much time, and he will need the help of every reader of this magazine, because it will take mass effort to put it across, but he will succeed because he knows that every man who calls himself an American rifleman will do his part to make success possible.

Now the General has determined that this International Team is not going to be a closed corporation. Every rifle shot who is "team material" will have the same chance at this team, whether he be civilian or Service man, and to that end he is going to keep you informed through this magazine as to the progress of all matters connected with the matches and the tryouts for them.

Remember that the match is fired at 300 meters on the International target, which has a 10-ring 3.93 inches (10 centimeters) across. There is no restriction as to the weapon used except that it must be approved as to safety, and that telescope sights can not be used. This means that every one used heavy barrels, set triggers, palm rests, and special butt plates.

There are five men on the team. The course consists of 40 shots at each of the

three positions, standing, kneeling and prone. There is no time limit.

The very first thing that is needed is for every one who is any good at this kind of shooting to get busy and practice so as to be ready for the tryouts, which will be announced in this paper.

I have a lot more to tell you about these matches, and especially about the weapons and ammunition, but this is all the space available this week. When there is some more space you will hear further from me, and meanwhile, get behind Gen. Reckord and see that we are all ready for the tryouts when they come and that the necessary funds are raised.

Pointed Paragraphs

BY ARTHUR DUCE

GREATER love hath no man than he who lends his pet rifle to a friend—and still love the friend when his pet has been returned.

* * *

Telescope sights often enable one to distinguish the difference between anybody's deer and somebody's "Dear."

* * *

Bank bandits who receive their just dues at the hands of vigilantes' shotgun squads very seldom are in condition to receive executive clemency after a short term in jail.

* * *

Signs of the times: POSTED—NO TRESPASSING—HUNTERS STAY OUT.

* * *

Apparently the increase in crime will necessitate the beating of plowshares back into swords—if the reformers consent.

* * *

Beware of the man with one gun—likewise stand well back—it may be the first one that he has ever handled.

George L. Schenck 1878—1926

ANOTHER devoted rifleman has joined the shades of Boone and Crockett. George Lewis Schenck, well known for his shooting at Sea Girt, Camp Perry and Caldwell and for his activity with the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, died recently at Saranac Lake after an illness of nearly a year. Mr. Schenck was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1878 and from early youth took an interest in firearms. He was educated in the Elizabeth schools and was graduated from Stevens Institute of Technology. For many years he was office manager for Vantine, Inc., in New York City, and was active in the affairs of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club. Some three years ago he moved to Elizabeth and entered the real estate business with his brother-in-law, Harold C. Keys. No sooner had he become settled than he organized a rifle club, of which he was the moving spirit until illness compelled him to cease his activity. In his death shooters have lost an amiable companion, a fine gentleman and a true friend.

Look Before You Shoot

By Elmer Keith

This is the Thirteenth Story to be Published in the American Rifleman's \$200 Prize Contest

THE fall of 1919, Capt. W. R. ("Bill") Strong asked me to accompany him and a couple friends on an elk hunt in the South Fork of the Flathead River country, some fifty miles north of Ovando, Mont.

We landed in Ovando, via rail and stage. There I procured three pack horses and one saddle animal. Having spent several years packing, this end of the deal naturally fell to me. I loaded tent, camp stove, grub and bedding for four men, for two weeks' trip, on the three pack horses, and we set out on our 50-mile trip to Babcock Creek, a tributary of the South Fork of the Flathead. While hunting horses I killed a nice white-tail buck. After turning up Babcock Creek the other two of our party killed a five-point bull elk on the trail, making some good quick shots. We pitched camp and my pard, Capt. Strong, made a big mulligan.

The next day we split up and hunted in different directions. During our absence a big bull elk came through camp. Late that afternoon I located an enormous bull across the canyon and after an hour's hard work got within 75 yards of him. This is the elk I wrote of previously that nearly ended my hunting. He was so old he had lost one of his ivory trunks. I carried his heart to camp that night, arriving pretty late and tired out. Also sore from that bull elk's horns, which nearly tossed me. The next day the other boys split up, while Bill and I went back to my kill to skin out the head and quarter up the meat. Bill took a picture of the old bull while I stood behind him and propped up his head.

This elk was easily twice as large as any I've seen before or since. The clear meat dressing out over 600 pounds, a month after killing, with hide, head and feet removed. The average bull usually weighs 450 to 500 intact with insides removed.

We dressed the old fellow and piled up the meat and head with a red handkerchief to keep away the coyotes. Both of us slung our rifles on our backs and started down the mountain, cutting a trail and blazing, so we could get pack horses up later. This country is densely covered with huge spruce and snow brush, also criss-crossed by fallen timber, so that we could see only 60 to 75 yards in the bottom.

I HAD been in the lead all the way down the hill and was doing the blazing, when Bill stopped me, split a bar of chocolate between us, and said: "I believe I can help you if I get ahead and pick out a trail while you do the cutting."

He had stepped past me a couple of paces when I got a strong whiff of elk. I started to whisper to him to get his rifle ready, but my words were cut short by the sharp ping of a 150-grain, umbrella-point .30-06, as it

barely missed me and hit poor Bill between the shoulders. He gasped and doubled up in a knot, fell backwards. I jumped behind a big spruce, jerked my six-gun, shot three times in the air and yelled to quit shooting, that some one had killed my partner. There was no answer. After listening a few seconds I got mad and unslinging my Springfield, dropped to hands and knees and started circling. I had about decided that an Indian had shot Bill for his rifle and my mind was set on planting a 20-grain, soft-nose through that Indian's heart. To my surprise, I found one of our hunting partners apparently stupefied by what I had shouted. When I repeated it he reversed his rifle and was going to kill himself. I talked him out of this notion and went back to Bill. The

I then wrapped him in a blanket and we built a roaring fire. I was saturated with perspiration and blood.

We stayed the night with Bill's body, then one of our party went out for help, while the other man, who had caused the accident, stayed with me and helped pack the elk to camp. Then Earl Watts and I loaded Bill's body on a pack horse and put the old three-quarter diamond hitch on.

When you have to pull the diamond tight on the body of your best friend, it takes about all the heart out of one. Bill had to be packed 50 miles. The horse had to jump logs with his body for the first fifteen miles.

He had worn a buckskin shirt and the man who shot him was trailing a cow elk whose tracks I found within three feet of Bill's



One of the Elk shot on the fatal hunt



Packing out the body of the victim

bullet had emerged through his right lung, leaving a 1-inch hole and part of his lung projecting. I stopped the blood flow and did all I could. His eyes were turned back and he just gasped a few times. As our friend was too overcome with grief to go to camp for medicine kit and whisky, I had him do what he could for Bill while I ran the three miles to camp and back over some of the worst tangle of fallen logs and marsh I've ever crossed. When I got back, Bill was dead.

He died almost before I got out of sight. Our other hunting partner arrived and held a flash-light while I removed Bill's glasses, folded his hands and stretched his body out on a level place.



Capt. Strong, (left) who was killed on the fatal hunt and Elmer Keith holding hunting Trophy taken before the accident

body. By back-tracking I found the empty cartridge some 60 paces away. The hunter could not have seen a space on Bill's back much larger than my hand. He was an old hunter, who had killed many head of big game, but he was employed in the treasury office of the State Capitol and no doubt was more nervous and over-anxious to make a kill than a man living on a ranch. Our other partner was the State Treasurer of Montana.

BILL left a heart-broken little wife and a couple of months after the tragedy a lit-

the girl baby was born. She died four years later, a nervous wreck.

The VanCleve party, who were hunting near us, landed at Ovando about the same time as Bill's body. They expressed the opinion that it was a foolish accident and that there was no excuse for it. Then, on their way home, they stopped at Lincoln for a deer hunt and killed one of their party of four in much the same manner.

The same fall a hunter, out from Kalispell, tied his lunch on his belt between his hips, in a white handkerchief. That same day another hunter mistook that lunch for a white-tail deer and broke the poor fellow's back.

These lamentable accidents can be avoided if one will only make certain before he shoots. I have passed up a hundred or more chances that I felt sure were elk or deer because I was not certain. And on circling I sometimes scared my game, but was always glad I made sure. One such accident is not worth all the deer in the hills. An elk's body is a buckskin color. Also a deer may be easily mistaken for a man with a gray sweater. A good telescope sight helps a lot in discerning the nature of partly hidden game.

One should never fire until he can see enough of the animal to be sure of its nature and to enable him to place his bullet where it will kill quickly.

Most accidents are caused by city men who spend most of their time humped over a desk and are not thoroughly familiar with game or its habits. They are also over-anxious to make a kill and shoot at the first glimpse of game.

If it's a deer, they quite often miss if a man, they nearly always kill him. I am not afraid of the mountain man, but wear a red shirt now whenever hunting heavy game. I believe this a good rule for all to follow.

When next you see deer tracks going into a clump of timber, and then a dim grey object in it, do not jerk up your rifle and fire instantly. Give the poor buck time to swallow his mouthful of grass. By this time, if you watch him carefully, he may turn out to be your partner or neighbor. Also when bird hunting cover your bird as he raises, but do not fire if he is going toward the rancher's cow.

That is the cause of many "No hunt" signs. The coyote on the neighboring hill may look like the rancher's cow dog when you go to skin him. A New Yorker shot and killed a rancher's best mule near the Yellowstone Park, and was trying to skin it when the rancher happened along and convinced him of his mistake—also lightened his purse 200 bucks.

Of course, this will not apply to the seasoned hunter, but no man can be too careful. Make sure before you shoot.

A new priming mixture has been perfected which makes cleaning the bore of a firearm unnecessary, but there's many an old-timer who has never considered it necessary.

* * *

News Item: Hunter Shoots Fine Bull. Most hunters do.

Some Early Smith and Wessons

By Henry Walter Fry

(Concluded from Last Issue)

The Schofield Model

About the year 1876 General Schofield designed and the Smith & Wesson firm manufactured about 5,000 of a big military revolver with which it was proposed to arm the United States cavalry and I believe that a certain number were issued for trial to the mounted troops of this country. It was known as the Schofield Model, from the name of its designer, and was a six-shot, single action, break-open self-extracting weapon of .45 caliber with a seven-inch barrel, chambered for a straight shell cartridge loaded with a charge of thirty grains of black powder and a 250-grain bullet of exactly .450 diameter. The locking catch was of the draw-back pattern instead of the lift-up kind with which almost all the other break-open Smith & Wessons are fitted. The principal defect of the Schofield Model lay in the handle, which was turned too sharply downwards, like that of the American Model, which in its general outline it somewhat resembles.

But it was an excellent arm, powerful and accurate and quick and easy to reload. The charge held ample power without giving quite the tremendous recoil of that of the .45 Colt. and calibers of excellent tube magazine rifles. Why it was not retained in the service I do not know. Possibly because the authorities decided that a break-open revolver was too delicate for rough army use and that none but a solid frame weapon was suited to the exigencies of service life. At any rate, the Schofield was not adopted by the Army and was not very much patronized by the shooting fraternity. I have seen several in quite new condition at auction sales of arms and in second hand stores. But the cartridge, though an excellent one, is now practically obsolete, being no longer listed by some of the ammunition companies.

The Revolving Rifle

The inspiration which prompted the authorities at the Springfield factory about five and forty years ago to put on the market a revolving rifle cannot be called an altogether happy one, seeing that for some years another factory was turning out several models quick loading and accurate, some of them with magazines holding as many as sixteen shots in reserve. How they expected that a rifle holding only six shots was going to compete against them it is impossible now to say.

The revolving principle, though excellent in the short range, single hand six-shooter, has never proved a success when applied to an arm of longer range, though a considerable number of revolving rifles carbines and shotguns had been turned out by the Colt Company.

One of their principal drawbacks was that the flash of flame from the junction of barrel

and cylinder made it impossible to hold a revolving rifle in the proper way, with the left hand well up under the fore end, unless the shooter wanted a badly burned wrist or coat sleeve. Another defect, especially noticeable in revolving rifles of large bore and some of the Colts were made of .56 caliber, was that the report, instead of being carried by the barrel well away from the shooter's ears, would come out at the muzzle of the chamber and nearly deafen him. So it was not very surprising that the shooting public generally did not patronize the Smith & Wesson. Not even their well deserved reputation could overcome the drawbacks that every revolving rifle suffers from.

This particular one was a six-shot single action arm of the break-open pattern with an eighteen-inch barrel, a regulation revolver handle and a detachable shoulder stock secured in place by a thumb screw. It was of .32 caliber, taking a special long straight shell with its muzzle flush with the muzzle of the chamber and loaded with a charge of 23 grains of black powder and a bullet .323-inch in diameter weighing 98 grains. It was no doubt very accurate up to a certain range, the fact of its being a Smith & Wesson would insure that and the firm's catalog of 1880, in which the rifle is illustrated, shows a fine diagram made at 100 yards which I have no doubt is quite a representative one. But neither the rifle nor its cartridge have been made for many years, although now and then one comes across stray specimens of the rifle, an old gunsmith in Melbourne, Australia had a couple in brand new condition and they were sold off when he went out of business a few years ago, but the ammunition is now practically unobtainable.

The 1880 Model

The factory at Springfield has in its time produced two distinct types of single action pocket revolver. The first was known as the 1880 Model and is illustrated in the firm's catalog of that year. It was made in both .32 and .38 caliber, the first being chambered for the regular .32 Smith & Wesson cartridge with a short shell loaded with nine grains of powder and an 85-grain bullet of .313-inch diameter, and the second for the regular .38 Smith & Wesson cartridge, having a load of fourteen grains of powder and a bullet of 145 grains. It has the somewhat sinister reputation of having killed more men in cities, not of course on the open cattle ranches, than all other revolver cartridges put together. This is not surprising, seeing that it is powerful, accurate, fairly cheap and that an immense number of various makes of revolvers have been manufactured for it. It was, before the advent of the automatic, the cartridge for the gangster or gunman's revolver. It is

an extremely accurate one too though for target work of late years it has been overshadowed by the more powerful .38 Special, but in a good many trials of both from the six-point machine rest in ten-inch barrels specially chambered for each, I have found but little if any difference in accuracy between the two.

But this is wandering somewhat from our 1880 Models. Both were five-shot single action, of the break-open, self-extracting pattern, with barrels of various lengths up to six inches and were distinguished from all the other models of the Smith & Wesson arms by having a side covered trigger with no guard. This form of trigger, which is also found on the Stevens Diamond Model pistols and on the Colt and Remington Deringers, is now never used. But it had its advantages. A revolver fitted with this form of trigger was eminently suited to a very cold climate as it could be handled with safety by a thickly gloved hand for the first finger of which there would be no room in the ordinary pistol trigger guard.

The handles of the two 1880 Models, like those of all the pocket model Smith & Wessons are, in my opinion, rather too small and thin, but for a pocket weapon compactness is of more importance than target accuracy. The recoil and consequent high shooting of these small revolvers is very considerable and it would be interesting to know how many people's lives have been saved by this propensity in them. One reads of battles with revolvers between bodies of gangsters in which scores of shots are fired and hardly anyone is hit. Had they taken careful aim at each other's feet the mortality among them would have been vastly greater, not much to the loss of the community generally.

Although known and catalogued as the 1880 Models, I am informed by the Smith & Wesson firm that the .38 caliber size was put on the market in 1877 and the .32 caliber in the following year.

The manufacture of the 1880 Model has been discontinued for some years now, but that same old Melbourne gunsmith had several of the .38 caliber with six-inch barrels in his store window.

The 1891 Model

Another form of single action pocket revolver made by the Smith & Wesson firm and one that was quite a favorite with those who wanted a light, handy, powerful and accurate pistol of medium caliber, suitable either for target or small game shooting and chambered for ammunition that was not too heavy, bulky or expensive. The 1891 Model was a five-shot, single action with ordinary guarded trigger, and of the usual break-open, self-extracting pattern. Barrels were furnished up to six inches. The ordinary handle was thin and small, like those of the 1880 Models, but used as a pocket arm this was not any very great drawback. Fitted with a man-size grip, six-inch barrel and special sights, the Model 1891, with its single action which nearly every revolver expert pre-

fers to the double action, was the very beau ideal of a light-weight target gun. Another advantage that it possessed was that single shot barrels were made for it, either six, eight or ten inches in length and chambered for the .22 long rifle, .32 Smith & Wesson, or .38 Smith & Wesson cartridges, nine barrels in all, a choice sufficiently wide one would think, to suit practically everyone.

It was possible in those happy days, now alas gone for ever, to get a case containing the 1891 Model frame and action, two handles, a small one for the pocket and a larger one for target work, a cylinder and a barrel up to six inches bored for the .38 Smith & Wesson cartridge and any one of the nine barrels I have enumerated. With these components a man could make up at will either a pocket revolver, a target revolver or a single shot target pistol. The favorite single shot barrel was naturally the ten-inch one bored for the .22 long rifle cartridge, and even today this is the pistol that most of the expert target marksmen prefer and procure for themselves if they can, although the 1891 Model is, I regret to say, no longer made.

The Pocket Double Actions

Although the side covered guardless trigger of the 1880 Models was liked by some and as I have said it has distinct advantages for a very cold climate, the average man who buys a pocket revolver likes his trigger to have a guard to it and his revolver to be double action, though the trigger cocking part of it is one that he will probably never use and would be almost certain to miss anything he aimed at if he did use it. For this very large class the Smith & Wessons catered for when they brought out their two-pocket double actions, one chambered for the .32 and the other for the .38 Smith & Wesson cartridges.

Like the 1880 Models both were five-chambered, break-open, self-extracting revolvers with rather small grips but large enough for pocket use and barrels of various lengths up to six inches. The longer barrels were not greatly used. The favorite lengths being from three and a quarter to four inches. Though the single action trigger pull was beautifully smooth and easy, the trigger cocking action, like that of all American double actions, was rather long, stiff and hard and very liable to disturb the aim of anyone using it.

Within the limits of the range at which they were meant to be used they were very accurate and in his book "Modern American Pistols and Revolvers" Mr. A. C. Gould gives some very fine fifty-shot diagrams made at twelve yards with the Smith & Wesson pocket five-shooters, and Captain Pollard in his "Book of the Pistol and Revolver" tells of putting bullets through both sides of a floating barrel with a .38 Smith & Wesson fired from the top of a cliff above a lake, 250 yards away, a fine testimony to the power of the cartridge and the accuracy of the revolver. They certainly shot well if one knew how to aim with them, but with the factory sights and factory ammunition would group their shots at twelve or fifteen

yards from two to three feet above the point of aim, the recoil, especially in the .38 caliber size being very considerable. But as a matter of fact they were not designed for target work at all but for use at close quarters at from two to five yards range at which sights are not used at all. The old time pistol makers away in the flintlock days knew this quite well and didn't trouble to fit sights to most of their weapons at all, knowing that they were practically superfluous at the distances at which they were likely to be used. So the S. & W. pocket revolvers amply fulfilled their purpose in being light, handy, fairly powerful pistols with a reserve of shots which could be fired with great rapidity if needed, which constituted them as very formidable weapons of defense.

The popularity of their design and the high reputation of their makers is shown by the immense number of cheap (and often nasty) imitations, imitation being the sincerest flattery, of both American and foreign make which have flooded the markets of the world in recent years. One or two of the American makes are fairly good in their way, others, chiefly foreign, are the most awful rubbish looking as if they are made of cast iron for the most part. But all adhere strictly to Smith & Wesson outlines. The best of them make good house protectors for those who want such things at a very moderate price, but of course it is always best to get the genuine originals if possible.

For a man who wants the maximum of power and doesn't object to a little extra weight the .38 is the one he will choose, another, who wants his pocket gun to be as light and handy as possible will take the .32, the killing powers of which are not to be despised. But as a matter of fact the great mass of pocket revolvers, beyond a few test shots in the factory, never get fired at all. Most of them are bought, put away, and then remain unused for ever unless their owners happen to commit suicide, and seeing that the suicides in America are about 12,000 per year, is more often than some might think. So that the splendid finish, material and workmanship which would enable them to stand thousands of shots are never brought into actions.

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Shall We Quit Or Dig?

THERE will be International Rifle Matches at Rome, Italy, in the spring of 1927. The Swiss, who last year took the world's team and individual championship from the American team, will be there to defend their claim to the title. If the "pick-up" team America could get together a month from today should be called to shoot against the Swiss, it undoubtedly would be beaten by the Swiss, probably by the British, Germans, Finns, Swedes, Danes, Haitians, Argentinos, Peruvians and Italians, and possibly by the Greeks, Syrians, Armenians, Turks, Riffs and representatives of Yap, if any.

If the United States does not start now to get a team composed of the best shots in the country and to train that team until it functions with machine-like precision, a hastily-picked, untrained delegation will represent the United States at Rome in the spring and the Stars and Stripes will be dragged in the dust as they were at St. Gall last year.

The Swiss have picked their team and it now is in training. It will go to the firing point in perfect shooting form. If America is to have a chance, the work of team selection must begin now and the training must start several months before the matches. To accomplish this properly requires money, and a substantial sum of money. This money must be forthcoming from the shooters of the country, as there are virtually no government funds available for the International Team.

The raising of the necessary funds—estimated at about \$15,000—will reveal whether or not the shooters of the country take pride in

keeping the shooting championship in this country. The money should not be hard to raise. Every shooter can afford to donate at least \$1 to the fund. Many can afford more. All should do something. And those who can not give as much as they wish should explain the situation to men of wealth in their communities and urge them to give a substantial donation to the cause of rifle shooting. A sincere drive in this direction, more than anything else, will insure American victory.

A Day in Chicago

IN the state of Illinois, which is more or less a suburb of Chicago, they have a law prohibiting any one, except a police officer, bank guard or similar officer, from carrying a pistol or revolver. In the city of Chicago they have as choice a collection of thugs, hold-up men, purse snatchers, bank robbers, bootleggers, gunmen and the like as can be found anywhere on earth. Carrying any amount of money, wearing jewelry of any value or driving a car worth stealing is a hazardous adventure in Chicago. The decent citizen is up against it. If he carries a gun he may draw a heavy fine or a jail sentence. If he doesn't, some hold-up man may pick the gold filling out of his teeth. The outlaws, of course, are not bothered. They pack guns. They know the majority of the citizens are unarmed. It's pretty soft picking.

The following list of robberies brightened the day's news in Chicago on September 21. Andrew Gohansky was shot by a robber when he tried to resist with his fists; John Dinsmore, taxicab driver, was shot while chasing two men who held him up. He was trying to keep them in sight until a policeman turned up. He had no gun. Fifty-two others were robbed and made no resistance.

One citizen, however, decided that he'd rather take a chance with the law than with the robbers. O. J. Mullenbach was taking \$6,000, the receipts of his day's business, to his home for the night. As he stepped into his hallway his revolver was in his hand. When a voice out of the darkness ordered him to throw up his hands, he opened fire. Result—one bandit less.

This should give those who claim that the armed citizen has no chance against a hold-up man something to think about. The armed citizen who knows how to handle his weapon and keeps it where it is handy always is more than a match for the outlaw.

So This Is America!

THE following Associated Press dispatch will give every person who believes in retaining a few shreds of individual liberty in this country something to think about:

New York, Sept. 28.—Aurelio Valdes, a painter, examined some second-hand furniture which he had bought for his home and discovered a revolver in a table drawer.

Being a law-abiding man, he took the weapon to police headquarters, where he explained the circumstances and said he wanted to turn in the pistol. The police promptly placed him under arrest for violation of the Sullivan law, and on that charge Valdes was arraigned in night court.

Again the circumstances were explained and Detective Schmuckler corroborated Valdes' account of his visit to headquarters. Magistrate Glatzmayer said that he had no recourse but to hold Valdes for trial in Special Sessions, but that he would fix bail at the lowest possible amount—\$25. Mrs. Valdes said that even that sum could not be obtained. They had a child, she said, and she had to work, as well as her husband, to keep the family together. Bail was given finally by Magistrate Glatzmayer himself.

The Sullivan law, under which this outrage was perpetrated, is the pet of a certain New York magistrate and of some high New York police officials, who are bending every nerve to the job of making the people completely defenseless. It happens that this crowd has no moral or constitutional right to attempt to dictate legislation. Its job is not to disarm the public, nor to try to disarm the public, but to suppress crime and keep criminals out of mischief.

Replacing Front Sight on the Krag

By Arne Arneson

THE aim of this story is not to tell you how to convert the Krag into a sporter or how said converting should be done, but I will try to describe the process of replacing the front sight after the rest of the job is done. There is much literature on the subject of converting military rifles into sporters, all of which is helpful and very interesting reading, but in all I've run across there has been nothing said in regard to the replacing of front sights. Of course, if you leave the barrel 30 inches as she is, this dope is not for you, but most of us have a strange hankering to cut off at least 2 inches of said barrel, which means a new front sight.

Whelen, in his book, "Amateur Gunsmithing," which, by the way, every "Gun Bug" should have, says that the proper thing to use is the front sight of the Model '03 Springfield, and after spending a lot of time, energy and some strong language I finally ordered the Model '03 front sight assembly and my troubles ended then and there.

The following spare parts, which make up a complete front sight assembly for the Model '03, .30 caliber Springfield, should be ordered from the D. C. M.:

1 stud, movable assembly	35c
1 front sight screw	2c
1 fixed stud	37c
1 stud pin	1c

All of the above parts cost less than one dollar and they make a real sight for the Krag.

Cut off the barrel just in back of the front sight. This will enable you to slip the new

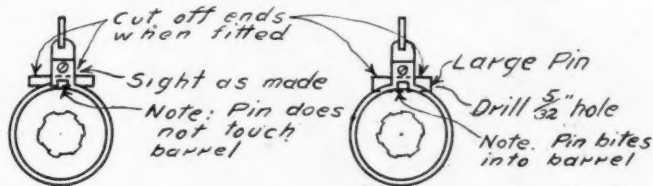


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

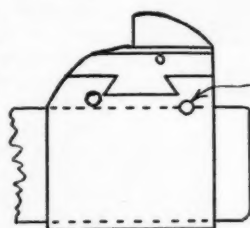


FIG. 3

New Pin

Proceed as follows: Slip the sight down the barrel until it fits snug. Do not force it on any farther because if you get it too tight it will interfere with the expansion of the barrel when it becomes heated and may interfere with its accuracy.* You will find that the inside diameter of the sight sleeve is such that it will allow the sight to slip down just far enough so that

if you cut off the barrel just ahead of it you will have a barrel about 25 inches long. Of course, if you must have a barrel shorter than this it will be necessary to turn down the barrel or cut it down with emery cloth. I believe the latter preferable because it is hard to get a taper turned unless you have access to a first-class machine shop, although by using the emery cloth you may experience some difficulty in cutting an equal amount of steel away on all sides of the barrel. If you must have the barrel longer than 25 inches, this sight will not fit

because the barrel diameter will be too small. However, you might be able to shim the sight sleeve, but I do not think this would be satisfactory at all.

In any case, after the barrel is cut off true it up and polish it. Then clamp the barrel in the vise, top of barrel up, and level it by means of a small lever held across the rear sight base and tighten the vise so as to hold the barrel firmly. Wrap cloth around the barrel so that the vise will not mar it. Now slip the sight into place and level it by means of the level held across the flat top of the sight before you put the top part of the sight in place. When you are sure that both the barrel and the sight are level clamp the sight to the barrel by means of a small machinist's clamp.

The pin which goes through the base of the sight and is intended to hold it in place should bite one-half its diameter into the barrel, but with the sight as it comes from the D. C. M. you will find that it will not do this. A glance at the sketch will make this clear. Fig. 1 shows sight as it comes and Fig. 2 shows it with the larger pin, which bites into the barrel. Fig. 3 shows sight new pin hole, which also bites into the barrel.

There are two ways to overcome this. One way is to drill out the pin hole to a larger diameter as shown in Fig. 2 and fit a new pin. The other way is to drill a new hole through the front part of the sight as shown in Fig. 3. This last method is the better, but it is rather difficult to drill this hole because of the fact that the drill must be started on a slanting surface. But it can be done, especially if you make a deep punch hole to start it. After the pins are fitted, assemble the top part of the sight and the job is complete.

At a cost of less than one dollar and very little labor you will have a front sight on your Krag sporter that looks like "it came from the factory." Of course, the rifle must be sighted in to make sure that the blade of the sight is the proper height.

choice lot of freckled, angel-dodging young riflemen. A box of .22 shorts, or even a nickel's worth from obliging McDonald, the old-timer who would always split a box of cartridges for a boy, and over the hills we went, on pleasure bent.

Just how we escaped death in those days, with the lack of care we showed, I can not say; you know the proverb in re "children and fools"; anyhow, I presume it was our safeguard. For it still makes me shudder to recall how one would hold an apple on his head for another with a Flobert to repeat the cider-making feat of the late W. Tell. Yes, we did.

But as weeks passed, the rifle's game record generally grew to some respectable proportions; rabbits, squirrels, bullfrogs along the creek, the big turtles that had drawn Mrs. Lau's ducks to death in the pond, the pigeons that were wont to soil the hay in McClintock's big barn, the jaybirds that stole eggs from both birds' nests and chicken-

"Twenty-Tooze"

By Donegan Wiggins

AWAY back in the days of real sport, when we believed that all Congressmen were statesmen, in place of knowing, as we do now, that they are but politicians, and that the Revolutionary War was one grand and gay slaughter of Redcoats, we had twenty-two rifles that were real guns.

Some were Stevens Favorites, they being possibly the better of the so-called "boys' rifles," that were for sale in the hardware stores in the small towns of the Mid-west corn belt; some were the Floberts, either the Warrant action, or the modified Rider action, the former handling both .22 and .32 short or long rimfire cartridges, or the ones made at Liege, Belgium, and branded "H. Pieper."

The latter two makes were fearfully and wonderfully stocked, and with actions that you could safely hang a flatiron to the trigger of without causing discharge, and rifling termed so through courtesy only. But they had a hole clear through the barrel, and a sight of sorts fore and aft, and the grip was generally checked, after a "by-guess-and-by-gosh" pattern, and when Oliver or Jimmy received one on the Christmas tree at the M. E. Church, or Father ordered one for him in the fall shipment from Chicago, there was a happy lad.

The youngster who owned one was the envied of his gang; many the day I've sneaked off down the hill to join with a

houses, and sundry other furred, feathered and scaled creatures dropped in front of the old rifles as they spat thirty-grain pellets. The writer used a little bolt-action Model 1900 Winchester, which would accommodate the long rifle and in selecting it chose far more wisely than he then realized. It was safe, accurate, and more closely fitted in the juncture of breech-block and barrel than the other rifles in the neighborhood.

But time passed, and so did the style in rifles; we must have a repeater, and after perusal of various catalogues, we ordered a Marlin, Model 1892, and proceeded to learn things about sights, trigger pull, and the range of the new rifle when the .22 long rifle cartridge was used therein.

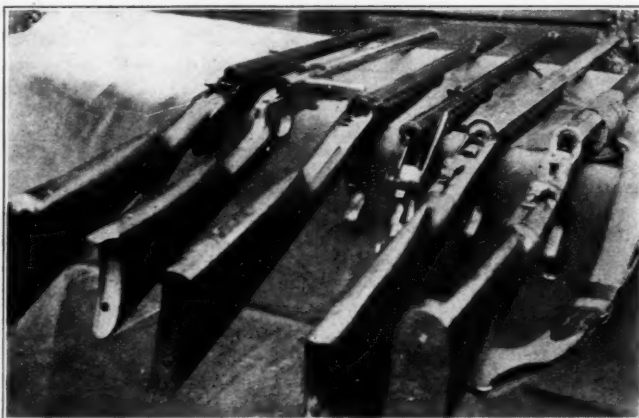
THE largest game killed by that weapon was a raccoon, two .22 short cartridges doing the trick for his Ringtailship one October day. Frogs, rabbits, snakes about the lake without number, a duck or twain in full flight, a crow or so, and many a rat about the slaughterhouse, comprised the rest of the total for that rifle. And then some crooked baggageman on the Great Open Spaces looted our trunk, and we are defenseless once more.

Today, after some years of trial, rejection or endorsement, and the expenditure of enough ammunition to have secured a means of covering ground that made Detroit famous, we have arrived at other conclusions. About the room where the "olde mille" is grinding out this yarn stand Savage Sporter, Marlin Model 1897, Remington 12 C, Colt Lightning, and .22 Remington autoloading rifles. All good, and it's a trial to decide which one to select when going to the Canyon where the fat greydiggers roost in the sun on the fir and oak stumps.

To date, the Marlin and the Remington 12 C seem to show the better in miles of travel; the Marlin with its solid forearm and sweet pull, and its man-sized buttplate and pistol grip, seems to be the best bet of the lot. It's never been fed aught by us save the .22 long rifle in some of the five forms sold today, and has never misbehaved at any time, a feature that's apt to be missing when used with .22 shorts. We can't tell just how it will always perform, as we never worked up a Mann trough to test our rifles in, as we've dreamed. But we do know from the groups in the old oak that the rifle with Palma cartridges will toss a group of three inches at a hundred yards, when conditioned (meaning the shooter's eyes and nerves) are right.

The Remington 12 C, the oldest of the lot, is queerly enough the most reliable of the lot for group shots, and while the barrel is very rough inside and must soon journey to the relining hospital, yet the V-M front sight, and the smooth and certain action, with the cartridge fed into the chamber on a

lever instead of scraping on the edge of magazine or breech, as most .22's do, all make for accuracy. This is certainly the first .22 Remington Model 12 that ever had a sling strap on it, as old John B. put one on the



Left to right; Remington Action Flobert, Quackenbush Safety Rifle, Winchester Single Shot, Stevens Tipup, .22 Ballard-Hopper, 22 Stevens, Diller Sling shown at side.

rifle, cutting the forward magazine ring from stock, back in '12.

The rifle will put on a little better group than the Marlin at all ranges, possibly due, as stated above, to the V-M sight, made by placing a white lining in the ring of the Lyman No. 5, and knocking out the pinhead.

THE Savage is beloved for the feature of not deforming the hollow points in the magazine, a feature that none of the others possess. But as all will group on a dollar at fifty yards, why worry? It's mostly guess-work shooting with the iron sights at a digger over fifty yards, anyhow, although some do well for seventy-five yards.

The Savage, being a bolt gun, does not suit us as well as slide or lever action. Its mechanism is a little rough, and still that grip, and the solid feeling of the action and stock, mean a great deal to us.

With the Savage we can manage to take about two tin cans in the air at a flight, or hit one twice, but with the Marlin or Remington we can do a trifle better as regards speed with accuracy. If we had not fired the Remington so fast on occasion that .22 shorts exploded in the air by our ears, we might have at last gotten real speed out of that gun.

The Colt is a relic, although in new condition inside; we can't get better than ten shots on a quarter-dollar-sized mark at twenty-five yards with the rifle, so merely keep it for the memories of the days when we watched, in awe, George start up a jackrabbit in Adams' pasture, and fling snow around him a dozen times, with a similar rifle. No, the big bunny escaped, through it all.

With the .22 autoloader and a case of that .22 war-time short stuff they gave us to train in rifle work with, and sold so cheaply by the D. C. M. last year, we have had a wonderful

time shooting at stuff tossed up in the air, and killed the last digger with it, too. Pretty rough in the bore, due to being used for years in a shooting gallery, but still as reliable as ever as regards action, and good at short ranges if the barrel is breathed through after every magazine full.

The single-shots do not appeal to us greatly; we have a few, as shown in the illustration, and in order they are as follows, left to right: Flobert, Quackenbush, Winchester, Stevens Tip-up, Ballard-Hopper and Diller-Stevens. The last two are special target pets, both being capable of taxing the skill of the best shot, with either scope or iron sights; the old Tip-up is chambered for the .22 W. R. F. or Special, as we generally dub it here, and is still, after years of use, wonderfully accurate for a hundred yards or so.

Incidentally, have you a .22 single-shot, of heavy construction, and with the chamber burnt by the use of shorts until extraction of the longer shells is a problem requiring a cleaning rod for solution? If the bore is at all decent, have it rechambered for the .22 W. R. F., and you will discover that you have a really good squirrel and small-game gun. The 45-grain bullet will handle nicely in the 16-inch twist, and is, in my old rifle, gas-tight. The square-nosed bullet is a better killer than the round-nose of the .22 long rifle, and if you can't get hollow points, you have a good killing load, anyway. I have placed four shots out of five on a .22 empty shell head at twenty-five yards with this old rifle, and the vernier sight on the grip, and the hooded front, bring out all that ancient pokestick has in the barrel.

Incidentally, it's the nicest handling rifle I have for off-hand work, save and excepting my Hopper-Springfield Sporter. Right drop to the stock, and the fancy extension to the guard serves as a grip, too.

The greatest fault I find with the .22 single-shots of the present day, and one which Mr. Eric Johnson has spoken of ere now, is the design of extracting mechanism that places the extractor where the firing pin's impact is directly over it. Thus, as stated by Mr. J., I believe, that soft copper case is unsupported by the solid metal of the breech, as it receives the blow of the pin, and while we get some wonderfully accurate work thus, still we get better accuracy and extraction from the rifle with extractor and firing pin separated by some distance from their location at the breech of the rifle chamber.

To illustrate: The Stevens Ideal and the Winchester single-shot in the illustration have the firing pin striking the cartridge rim on the extractor; the Ballard and the old Tip-up Stevens have the pin and extractor at points separate, and I never experience burst rims in either of these latter two rifles, as I have in the former two.

The repeaters are also excellent in the above respect, I note. All firing pins have a solid point of impact for their blow, making sure of perfect ignition.

Sights: Well, every man must suit himself. I find a good Lyman, Marble, King or Watson rear peep, with a medium sized ivory bead, my best combination for all-around shooting; some demand a scope, some like a gold bead front, and some the open sights that came on the rifle. My open sights "ain't"; I can not use 'em successfully, save on aerial shooting.

But on all my pet rifles the rear barrel slot is occupied by a Marble folding open rear sight, solely for a check upon the elevation of the rear sight; makes sure the last man who looked it over didn't raise or lower the peep, you see. When stepping out the door to go to the hills, I merely raise this folding leaf and line up all three sights at the sky, thus making certain that all is correct.

I may add that I prefer the Marble sight to King or Lyman for the reason that the spring keeps it where you placed it last, either up or down, and it "stays put" very well, indeed.

I have found by experimental firing that the modern hollow-point bullet is sufficiently accurate at fifty yards to keep on a silver dollar; that's about as well as I can hold, and generally will suffice to bag such small game as we generally hunt with the .22 rim-fire rifles. The better grades of solid bullets will of course far surpass this, but I am speaking solely of hunting ammunition here.

The best local shot we have on digger-squirrels, "Jakey" Richardson, who takes 'em at all ranges up to eighty yards with his old S. S. Winchester .22 or his Model 52, has made a die which splits the .22 hollow-point bullet nose into four parts, as in the old-time "Keene" bullet. He claims that at over fifty yards they are not dependable, but for that far they prove a sure killer for vermin. Incidentally, "Jakey" killed thirteen squirrels with thirteen cartridges Sunday, he says, and has the scalps to prove it. Wish I could equal that.

All in all, the .22 maintains the reputation we "wished on it" in the gay nineties; 'tis we who have slipped, I think.

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A Gripping Story

By Ellis C. Lenz

A FASCINATION for hand-loading is the chief factor in my entering this revolver-shooting business. I say "business" because any sport ceases to be a sport when it competes in interest with one's daily striving for bread and jelly.

I have a couple very greedy Springfields that often tax the capacity of a well equipped and efficient but privately-owned ammunition factory. Past experience shows that I can spend a whole winter casting bullets and corking cases with same and then spend a



A tailor made grip; top shows fit of arm in hand; below is closeup of grip.

very small portion of the summer producing another crop of brass; but that's an "empty" boast.

Being interested in rifles and rifle shooting, I had taken only a passing interest in the handgun. I've owned the usual thing in automatics and single-shot .22's, but they seemed to pass with the seasons. I had heard that the .38 special cartridge hand-loads very nicely and my interest grew.

A friend found himself to be the owner of two Colt Army .38 Specials, both in the same perfect condition, and not being unwilling to part with one, it became mine for a moderate consideration.

The next step was to adapt some of my .30-06 equipment for the .38, and in this direction I ordered .38 Special parts for my B. & M. outfit. These parts include a reducer and expander, which are absolutely necessary to take care of varying thicknesses in brass and also to remove any previous crimp. I do not mention parts for decapping, priming and seating bullets for the B. & M. outfit because I had parts for my Yankee straight-line tool that take care of those operations very nicely.

Reverting to thickness in case brass, I'd suggest that if various makes of cases are mixed in reloading it is best to sort them according to make before shooting. All bullets being seated friction tight without crimp, it can be seen that a thick case will grip the bullet tighter and set up a little more pressure. If one wishes to buy factory ammunition with the idea of shooting it and reloading the cases, I think that mid-range loads are best because they are not crimped so tightly in the case, and in that respect I've found that Western and U. S. cases seem best adapted to reloading because of their thickness and anneal.

A friend in the Northeastern Ohio Gun and Country Club has a Bond mold for the .38 and we cast some of those round-noses from a rifle alloy, part type and electro metal, and, contrary to the exponents of careful alloys, those hard slugs give better results in my gun than a supposedly correct pistol alloy. I ordinarily use 4½ grains of du Pont No. 3 Pistol Powder, which was obtained from the D. C. M., although I understand that this powder has been superseded by du Pont No. 5 Pistol Powder.

Anyhow, after I got "into production" and shooting, the first crank bug bit me. I thought I could do better with different sights; also, the gun grouped to the right with the fixed sights. My friend, A. E. Hart of Cleveland, being a gun doctor and quite sensitive as regards the functioning of firearms, consented to do something for me in the way of sights.

A rather broad, square front sight very neatly replaced the stock sight and the round channel-like groove rear sight was milled out square and very accurately cut just a gnat's lash to the left. On trial the gun shot dead center, but low, so I filed and stoned the front sight until it was correct for me in shooting at the twenty-yard target.

THE piece now suited me fairly well except that I had trouble in gripping it properly. My hands are large and slender and the grip seemed too small in both circumference and length. A number of cuts of European target pistols in the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN gave me the necessary idea. (At this point it will be noted that I was again infected by the Crank Bug.)

I dashed to the paint store where I secured a can of substance known as Plastic Wood. To insure a fit for my hand I modeled the grips in this plastic wood, and, using the result from which to get my measurements, I started the job in walnut. Such a job can not be completed while one awaits the street car. Of course, if the car is a couple of days late, that's different.

I hewed and I phewed and I fitted and I was twitted, but ah! triumph! I expected at

(Continued on Page 12)

Handloading for the Shotgun

By Thomas C. Harris

IF we look back to the days of our Civil War and make note of the changes and improvements in warlike arms, it will be seen that a higher velocity of the projectiles is the keynote of the greater effectiveness of modern arms.

Most of the fighting of that war was done with muzzle-loading rifles of .58 caliber and black powder. At a distance of 200 yards it required a marksman of unusual skill to hit the figure of a man, though the rifle had force enough to kill much farther.

The first radical improvement, which began during the latter part of the war, was the reduction of the caliber, the use of fixed ammunition and a system of breech-loading. The caliber of .45 was much more efficient than the .58 and the present rifle of .30 caliber is the most efficient in the world. With its 2,700 foot seconds velocity and flatter trajectory its effective range is over 1,000 yards.

This improvement is due to higher velocity, due to the reduced caliber and the

use of a greatly increased propelling force. The same reasons have greatly improved the modern artillery of both our land and sea forces, so that a modern naval gun of 50 caliber length is deadly at distances not dreamed of fifty years ago.

While there have been such improvements in army rifles and artillery, our shotguns have not become much more efficient than the former muzzle-loaders. True, we have breech-loaders and repeaters, with choke-bored barrels, but the actual killing power of the shotgun is about the same.

The so-called "standard loads" for shotgun shells, as sold by the dealers everywhere, seem to have been developed entirely to obtain an even pattern, and I presume that more of them are fired at clay targets than at living game. In such target practice the "standard load" is all right, because the clay bird is extremely fragile and may be broken by a pellet which had not force enough to stop a quail.

My ambition always has been to bring home the bacon and I count no birds except those I bring home in my game bag. The standard loads crippled too many, probably to die in the brush. They did not seem to be hit hard enough.

Knowing that the most important improvements in modern gunnery, in connection with military arms, both great and small, have been along the line of increased velocity, the idea suggested itself to me to increase the charge of powder and to diminish the weight of the shot. The improvement in the killing quality of such a change was apparent at once by the less number of crippled birds which generally escape.

For a 12-gauge gun the so-called standard load has too great a weight of shot for the powder. After many trials I found the most effective load to be four drams of black powder, with seven-eighths of an ounce of shot. If nitro powder is used the equivalent of the above should be used. On the powder put two heavy black edged wads with a thin wad over the shot.

For my 10-bore Greener I use five drams of powder and one and one-eighth ounces of shot. One would suppose that these charges would produce great recoil, but not so. The recoil is in proportion to the weight of the lead moved. We can prove this by doubling the weight of the lead, leaving the powder the same.

The sportsman who only wants to shoot at the birds and to make a noise, may content himself with the "standard load," but if he wants to shoot to kill instead of crippling a good part of his game, let him try this improved way of loading, as described. It is true that the reduced weight of the charge of shot does not contain as many pellets as the "standard load" and the pattern will be more open. But the "proof of the pudding

is in the eating" and the proportions recommended will get the game, and that is what we go hunting for. The increased velocity of this load seems to paralyze the bird and it goes into the bag.

Since a load can not be bought in the stores, they must be loaded by hand and that involves a considerable work, probably more than the average hunter will be willing to undertake. We are all getting too lazy, any how, and the use of so many ready-made articles proves it.

BELLINGHAM WINS WASHINGTON STATE COMPETITION

IN the 1926 series of weekly inter-club matches conducted by the Washington State Rifle Association, the Bellingham, Wash., Club finished on top with a total score of 6,421 for the seven matches. Seattle was runner-up 31 points behind. All the clubs in the association completed the schedule with the exception of Walla Walla, which managed to fire only three matches.

George E. Munson of Bellingham was high individual with an aggregate of 1,309. Glenn Stotts of Waitsburg was runner-up with 1,296. The complete team scores follow:

TEAM STANDINGS

Club	Team scores, in match as numbered							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Class "A":								
Bel Ingham	1346	1265	698	718	740	939	715	6421
Seattle	1362	1255	680	721	732	929	711	6390
Spokane	1351	1267	698	698	722	914	694	6344
Class "B":								
Wenatchee	1351	1236	669	716	725	913	689	6299
Vancouver	1307	1183	682	726	718	950	710	6276
Everett	1252	1298	682	703	713	936	676	6260
Prinier, Seattle	1270	1244	687	674	722	893	687	6177
Waitsburg	1297	1209	661	705	687	667	697	6123
Class "C":								
Monroe	1238	1185	641	680	657	905	662	5968
Arlington	1239	1114	671	689	701	872	677	5963
Tacoma	1239	1119	662	687	692	880	664	5943
Yakima	1253	1143	644	670	669	889	669	5937
Enumclaw	1210	1083	622	701	687	892	705	5900
Olympia	1110	1049	668	621	661	845	571	5525
Walla Walla	1158	1085	...	527	2770

A Gripping Story

By Ellis C. Lenz

(Continued from Page 11)

me a clause in the lease forbidding an office being turned into a totem pole factory.

Again I called on Mr. Hart and he gave me clear title to a pair of old escutcheons to embed in the new grips. Just a little more final work (four or five hours) and the job was thoroughly massaged with boiled linseed oil after raising the grain with water and sanding. Mr. Hart then lightened the pull and the unique beast was complete.

You will observe in the cut that the first joint of my thumb hooks over the protruding ledge of "genuine American walnut," and in gripping I maintain an equal and increasing amount of pressure at both the thumb joint and the first joint of the trigger finger.

The right grip is slightly hollowed at the top so that the ball of my trigger finger, at the palm, has a comfortable resting place. The middle finger wedges into the hollow under the ledge and the last two fingers support the middle one and have their own depression.

In this grip I feel that I have accentuated all of the firm, but natural contacts of which my own particular hand is capable.

The story about Cinderella's Slipper is a quaint and simple problem compared to finding some one besides myself whose hand will fit that grip. The answer is that I enjoy shooting the gun and the result on the target is far better than any other hand-gun I have ever shot.

Yes, the gun is different, just as different as a pair of pants would have to be if one contemplated "packing" it.

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Washington, D. C.

WE WENT TO PRESS LATE

Owing to circumstances over which the editor had no control, the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN was late getting to press this issue. It should, however, reach the most distant readers in the United States not later than October 23. The editor will appreciate reports from readers who receive it later.



Conducted by C. B. Lister

WASHINGTON STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION

THE final statement of the activities of the Washington State Rifle Association, in the 1926 program of weekly inter-club matches conducted during the period from April 3 to May 23, follows:

Team Standings

(Total team possible, 7,000)

Team Scores

Course—Match No. VII, May 22-23.

Record Course—Time limits as prescribed in Tr. 150-10: 500 yards, 10 shots, slow fire, prone, target "B"; 10 shots, rapid fire, prone, target "D." 600 yards, 2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record, prone with sandbag rest, target "B." Team scores in detail, according to club standing, for last matches reported, are as follows:

BELLINGHAM RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB

E. G. Park	148
G. E. Munson	143
W. T. O'Hara	143
Mrs. C. Park	141
Art Johnson	140
Total	715

SEATTLE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB

Karl Kepp	145
Al. Browne	145
C. E. Heuman	144
R. E. Miller	144
F. V. Berger	143
Total	721

SEATTLE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB

Al. Browne	191
Robt. E. Miller	187
Karl Kepp	184
E. E. McClelland	184
Chester E. Heuman	183
Total	929

Match No. VII

Robt. E. Miller	146
Chas. C. Finn	145
Karl Kepp	140
Chester E. Heuman	140
E. E. McClelland	137
Total	711

SPOKANE RIFLE CLUB

E. E. Young	143
W. H. Cross	140
G. R. Boomer	139
J. W. McLain	136
S. H. Wentworth	136
Total	694

WENATCHEE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB

Geo. Reeves	184
W. S. Ford	183
T. K. Williamson	183
Ed. Lyons	182
P. C. Pangborn	181
Total	913

Match No. VII

Geo. Reeves	141
Clint Cordell	138
W. S. Ford	138
P. C. Pangborn	137
T. K. Williamson	135
Total	689

VANCOUVER RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB

W. A. Schwarz	146
S. V. Haagen	146
E. J. Back	140

R. A. Dickson	139
A. Strode	139
Total	710

EVERETT RIFLE CLUB

E. J. Estenson	142
Carl B. Molander	135
C. R. Papritz	135
L. V. Stoddard	132
Fred C. Weida	132
Total	676

RAINIER RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB

Bill McAdams	142
E. H. Bucknell	141
J. D. Johnson	136
A. F. Marvin	136
O. Langstaff	132
Total	687

WAITSBURG RIFLE CLUB

Glenn Stotts	147
Edward Nelson	144
R. H. Flanders	139
Elmer Hoops	134
O. E. Harkins	133
Total	697

MONROE RIFLE CLUB

Roy W. Jellison	144
Grover Getchmann	135
Al. Carlson	133
Ed. Liles	131
Dave Allen	119
Total	662

ARLINGTON RIFLE CLUB

V. Haroldson	181
G. Oien	178
S. Strom	175
N. R. Walen	171
R. Hunter	167
Total	872

Match No. VII

S. Strom	141
J. Mayer	137
G. Oien	136
V. Haroldson	135
N. R. Walen	128
Total	677

TACOMA RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB

Harvey Schofield	138
Ernest Eschling	133
Louis Hintz	133
Frank Gates	132
Ralph Hansen	129
Total	664

YAKIMA RIFLE CLUB

A. T. Daudelin	136
Roy McWain	134
Frank Abhold	134
George Bentler	133
Fred Wate	132
Total	669

ENUMCLAW RIFLE CLUB

Byron R. Kibler	145
Ivan P. Lee	144
Chas. F. Johnson	142
John Ritzloff	140
Donn J. Wyllys	134
Total	705

OLYMPIA RIFLE CLUB

Claude Lee	127
W. C. Howe	117
R. Johnson	113
R. Johnson	109
E. Farmelee	105
E. V. Drewery	571
Total	1133

Individual Standings

(Total individual possible, 1,400)

The totals of all firing done by individual members, as reported to this office by club secretaries, are reproduced herewith, without regard to place on club teams or team medal awards.

Place in State	Name and Club	Local Club Place	Score
1	George E. Munson, Bellingham	1	1309
2	Glenn Stotts, Waitsburg	1	1296
3	Roy W. Jellison, Monroe	1	1289
4	E. E. Young, Spokane	1	1288
5	Bill B. McAdams, Rainier	1	1283
6	Karl Kepp, Seattle	1	1280
7	W. A. Schwarz, Vancouver	1	1279
8	W. S. Ford, Wenatchee	1	1277
9	Al. Browne, Seattle	2	1273
10	E. G. Park, Bellingham	2	1270
11	Geo. Reeves, Wenatchee	2	1269
12	T. W. Evans, Bellingham	3	1263
13	Art Johnson, Bellingham	4	1260
14	Edward Nelson, Waitsburg	2	1260
15	Clint Cordell, Wenatchee	3	1256
16	R. E. Miller, Seattle	3	1252
17	A. F. Marvin, Rainier	2	1251
18	Chas. Johnson, Enumclaw	1	1249
19	Harvey Schofield, Tacoma	1	1249
20	C. B. Molander, Everett	1	1246
21	S. V. Haagen, Vancouver	2	1243
22	P. C. Pangborn, Wenatchee	4	1243
23	Mrs. C. Park, Bellingham	5	1236
24	R. A. Dickson, Vancouver	3	1233
25	A. Strode, Vancouver	4	1226
26	I. P. Lee, Enumclaw	2	1226
27	C. E. Heuman, Seattle	4	1224
28	Geo. R. Boomer, Spokane	2	1222
29	Wm. Seaburg, Bellingham	6	1219
30	W. H. Cross, Spokane	3	1217
31	Geo. Bentler, Yakima	1	1217
32	Jas. Goddard, Vancouver	5	1216
33	T. K. Williamson, Wenatchee	5	1215
34	C. R. Dillabaugh, Vancouver	6	1213
35	E. J. Back, Vancouver	7	1209
36	H. S. Stoolfire, Spokane	4	1205
37	W. R. Goodman, Wenatchee	6	1203
38	S. H. Wentworth, Spokane	5	1202
39	C. C. Finn, Seattle	5	1202
40	O. T. D. Brandt, Rainier	3	1197
41	J. C. Lichliter, Spokane	6	1189
42	Donn Wyllys, Enumclaw	3	1181
43	J. B. McAdams, Rainier	4	1181
44	Frank R. Gates, Tacoma	2	1180
45	Doris Pangborn, Wenatchee	7	1179
46	Ed. Lyons, Wenatchee	8	1175
47	Ari Daudelin, Yakima	2	1172
48	N. Walen, Arlington	1	1170
49	Gustaf Oien, Arlington	2	1167
50	S. Corey, Vancouver	8	1161
51	Fred Wate, Yakima	3	1161
52	O. Langstaff, Rainier	3	1158
53	Louis Hintz, Tacoma	3	1158
54	Bill Hinman, Arlington	3	1157
55	R. E. Ervin, Tacoma	4	1156
56	E. A. Rowe, Rainier	6	1148
57	C. Jenny, Vancouver	9	1147
58	E. V. Drewery, Olympia	1	1142
59	L. V. Stoddard, Everett	2	1140
60	W. Jenny, Vancouver	10	1131
61	Sam Kenyon, Yakima	4	1131
62	K. Parmelee, Olympia	7	1125
63	S. McPherson, Spokane	7	1125
64	Richard Wagner, Spokane	8	1115
65	Ralph Hansen, Tacoma	5	1112
66	V. Haroldson, Arlington	4	1109
67	Dave Allen, Monroe	2	1107
68	Fred Weida, Everett	3	1099
69	W. E. Peterson, Monroe	3	1089
70	Ed. Zane, Vancouver	11	1086
71	W. B. Shaw, Bellingham	7	1082
72	John Deane, Tacoma	6	1073
73	W. C. Howe, Olympia	3	1070
74	Frank Kirkhan, Tacoma	7	1062
75	J. A. Gribble, Olympia	4	1057
76	J. M. Fulton, Tacoma	8	1055
77	E. E. McClelland, Seattle	6	1047
78	D. DuBois, Sr., Vancouver	12	1029
79	R. C. Best, Bellingham	8	1018
80	Frank Powell, Vancouver	13	1015
81	N. M. Austin, Rainier	7	1006
82	L. Borjes, Rainier	8	997
83	R. Johnson, Olympia	5	993
84	E. J. Estenson, Everett	4	988
85	P. O. Carey, Rainier	9	988
86	H. A. Kenyon, Yakima	5	978
87	Jesse Kiser, Wenatchee	9	974
88	John Ritzloff, Enumclaw	4	969
89	J. H. McDiarmid, Rainier	10	964
90	Al. Carlson, Monroe	4	963
91	J. M. Curry, Yakima	6	953
92	R. H. Flanders, Waitsburg	3	952
93	C. R. Papritz, Everett	5	950
94	J. D. Johnston, Rainier	11	949
95	M. D. Ladd, Spokane	9	948
96	J. L. Steffan, Vancouver	14	943
97	Geo. Brethauer, Yakima	7	930
98	A. Thompson, Wenatchee	10	927
99	W. R. Hinckley, Seattle	7	922
100	J. W. Hennessey, Spokane	10	920
101	Frank Steffana, Wenatchee	11	919
102	W. Horst, Yakima	8	913
103	Kenneth Lee, Enumclaw	5	899
104	M. Christensen, Olympia	6	899
105	J. Hamill, Spokane	11	890
106	Jim Johnson, Arlington	5	889

Place in State	Name and Club	Local Club Place	Score	Place in State	Name and Club	Local Club Place	Score	No.	Name and Club	Score
107	Ernest Engling, Tacoma	9	876	221	Virgil Rocca, Enumclaw	9	272	14.	National Cash Register, Dayton, Ohio	1931
108	L. Dunlavey, Yakima	9	869	222	Cecil Haines, Walla Walla	6	266	15.	Mount City R. C., St. Louis, Mo.	1930
109	Kim Klemie, Spokane	12	854	223	Mayfield, Walla Walla	7	263	16.	Schenectady R. C., Schenectady, N. Y.	1928
110	W. G. Williams, Everett	6	843	224	Carl King, Wenatchee	21	259	17.	Companey H. 160th Inf., Pasadena, Calif.	1921
111	R. Hunter, Arlington	6	842	225	Al. Christensen, Enumclaw	27	245	18.	Franklin R. C., Franklin, Pa.	1915
112	H. Schlichting, Vancouver	15	835	226	W. B. Young, Rainier	10	237	19.	Liberty P. and R. C., San Antonio, Texas	1912
113	Berger Jacobsen, Arlington	7	819	227	Stoller, Walla Walla	8	245	20.	Steukenville R. C., Steukenville, Ohio	1912
114	Gibert Scott, Yakima	10	817	228	Fred Bailor, Spokane	28	244	21.	Wilkinsburg R. C., Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1905
115	C. M. Easley, Spokane	13	814	229	W. S. Wilson, Enumclaw	11	242	22.	Philadelphia A. A., Philadelphia, Pa.	1892
116	Roy McWain, Yakima	11	814	230	E. D. Rhodes, Yakima	25	241	23.	Claremont R. C., Claremont, N. H.	1891
117	Earl Ayers, Olympia	7	802	231	August Meisness, Enumclaw	12	238	24.	Superior R. C., Calumet, Mich.	1888
118	Al Hansen, Spokane	14	797	232	Ray Hare, Yakima	26	229	25.	Silver City Gun C., Meriden, Conn.	1773
119	J. W. Johnson, Arlington	8	795	233	Geo. Levick, Monroe	13	225	26.	Elk Horn R. C., Elk Horn, Iowa	1616
120	C. A. Zigay, Spokane	15	780	234	Ralph Grey, Wenatchee	22	224	Not Reported		
121	O. E. Harkins, Waukegan	4	773	235	Ernest Dahlgren, Monroe	14	223	The Hamilton Gun Club, Chicago, Ill.		
122	O. Mangold, Wenatchee	12	769	236	T. J. Callahan, Everett	23	222	Northeastern Ohio Gun and Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio		
123	M. Broten, Everett	7	767	237	F. Munell, Vancouver	23	221	Perth Amboy Rifle Club, Perth Amboy, N. J.		
124	Henry Georg, Spokane	16	765	238	James Kirk, Wenatchee	23	209	Studebaker Rifle and Revolver Club, Detroit, Mich.		
125	A. Evans, Rainier	12	764	239	J. A. Doty, Walla Walla	9	208	N. R. A. TYRO TEAM MATCH NO. 8		
126	G. R. Farr, Seattle	8	762	240	Ed A. Brown, Monroe	15	206	No. Club Score		
127	Inwall Erickson, Arlington	9	756	241	T. Hargis, Yakima	27	205	1.	University Rifle Club, Reading, Pa.	1934
128	Ed O'Donnell, Rainier	13	756	242	Luciger, Walla Walla	10	201	2.	Boise Rifle Club, Boise, Idaho	1933
129	W. A. Carte, Rainier	14	750	243	L. R. Brown, Monroe	16	197	3.	Seaside Rifle Club, Seaside, Oreg.	1932
130	H. M. Ulrich, Spokane	17	743	244	Neiswanger, Walla Walla	11	196	4.	Portland R. C., Portland, Ore.	1931
131	J. A. Riemer, Spokane	18	723	245	Taggart Vanasden, Monroe	17	190	5.	Bear Rock R. C., Germanville, Pa.	1924
132	Frank Abhold, Yakima	12	715	246	H. C. Johnson, Monroe	18	184	6.	Toledo Rifle Club, Toledo, Ohio	1920
133	Jerry Johnson, Arlington	10	707	247	W. J. Gabon, Monroe	19	180	7.	Louisville R. C., Louisville, Ky.	1918
134	Alfred Gfeller, Wenatchee	13	701	248	Ross Best, Bellingham	12	179	8.	Trinity Rifle Club, Dallas, Texas	1917
135	Eugene Hicker, Seattle	9	694	249	Joe Camp, Enumclaw	13	178	9.	Sapulpa R. C., Sapulpa, Okla.	1915
136	Geo. W. Jackson, Everett	8	674	250	Leo Noel, Yakima	28	177	10.	Community R. C., Winber, Pa.	1913
137	H. Wohlers, Wenatchee	14	672	251	R. C. Gaston, Walla Walla	12	177	11.	Mound City R. C., St. Louis, Mo.	1911
138	H. Martinson, Wenatchee	15	667	252	Reiman, Vancouver	24	176	12.	Elgin Rifle Club, Elgin, Ill.	1908
139	J. Ochampaugh, Arlington	11	660	253	H. H. Marshall, Walla Walla	13	175	13.	Northeastern Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio	1895
140	Grover Getchmann, Monroe	5	658	254	Wm. Knoble, Tacoma	13	174	14.	New Britain R. C., New Britain, Conn.	1891
141	J. W. McLain, Spokane	19	655	255	E. R. Samuelson, Rainier	28	174	15.	Oregon City R. C., Oregon City, Ore.	1887
142	L. J. Brice, Walla Walla	1	647	256	Carl Nelson, Waukegan	8	169	16.	Wilkes-Barre R. C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1870
143	H. R. McReynolds, Rainier	15	644	257	E. Cronkilton, Yakima	29	168	17.	Dinuba Rifle Club, Dinuba, Calif.	1863
144	H. M. Beck, Rainier	16	634	258	Joe Kraskavets, Enumclaw	14	159	18.	Whiting Rifle Club, Whiting, Iowa	1856
145	L. Brethauer, Yakima	13	629	259	Ed Thatcher, Yakima	30	156	19.	Hartford R. and P. C., Hartford, Conn.	1851
146	A. A. Portman, Tacoma	10	626	260	Walter O'Brien, Enumclaw	15	154	20.	Power Rifle Club, Hazleton, Pa.	1849
147	Lyle Brown, Seattle	10	621	261	Byron R. Kibler, Enumclaw	16	145	21.	Union City R. C., Union City, N. J.	1842
148	P. A. Maurice, Yakima	14	617	262	Ollie Johnson, Rainier	29	145	22.	Northeastern Ohio No. 2, Cleveland, Ohio	1828
149	Merle Gillis, Waukegan	5	616	263	A. E. Birum, Yakima	31	143	23.	Anchorage Rifle Club, Anchorage, Alaska	1826
150	Joe Mayer, Arlington	12	615	264	M. Mayer, Arlington	16	140	24.	Wilkinsburg Rifle Club, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1817
151	A. B. Kiefer, Arlington	13	603	265	E. Szymanski, Yakima	32	137	25.	Burlington R. C., Burlington, Iowa	1789
152	W. F. Crotty, Wenatchee	16	594	266	A. V. Nicks, Arlington	17	137	26.	W. A. A. Rifle Club, Southbridge, Mass.	1779
153	G. O'Donnell, Rainier	17	593	267	Joe Klappa, Enumclaw	17	133	27.	Silver City Gun Club, Meriden, Conn.	1774
154	Martin Dawley, Monroe	6	586	268	H. P. O'Reilly, Seattle	15	133	28.	Mattoon Rifle Club, Mattoon, Ill.	1720
155	E. A. Spoerhase, Arlington	14	566	269	Henry Steffens, Wenatchee	24	132	29.	Des Moines P. O. R. C., Des Moines, Iowa	1704
156	W. Beale, Walla Walla	2	560	270	W. L. Smith, Bellingham	13	132	30.	3rd Combat Rifle Club, Stamford, Conn.	1541
157	John Dickinson, Tacoma	11	557	271	Ed Delle, Enumclaw	18	130	31.	Council Bluffs Bankers, Council Bluffs, Iowa	1315
158	D. Jenny, Vancouver	16	553	272	R. E. Henderson, Rainier	30	129	32.	Revloc Rifle Club, Revloc, Pa.	1090
159	F. E. Davis, Yakima	15	541	273	Chas. Milloud, Seattle	16	125	Not Reported		
160	B. S. Hewitt, Rainier	18	533	274	S. Marvin, Rainier	31	122	Rainier Rifle and Revolver Club, Seattle, Wash.		
161	Geo. Whitesaker, Everett	9	527	275	E. W. Chapman, Rainier	32	120	Rock Springs Rifle Club, Rock Springs, Wyoming		
162	Dwight Schlitz, Waukegan	6	526	276	Robert Brunner, Tacoma	14	118	Crystal River Rifle Club, Carbondale, Colo.		
163	Elmer Hoppa, Waukegan	7	526	277	Fred Johnson, Monroe	20	116	Mt. Laramie Rifle Club, Binford, Wyoming		
164	Ed. Rugg, Monroe	7	523	278	J. Watsdorf, Spokane	29	114	Waterside Rifle Club, Waterville, Maine		
165	M. Neely, Rainier	19	516	279	Ray Moon, Wenatchee	25	114	C. F. 174th Inf., N. Y. N. G., Buffalo, N. Y.		
166	B. C. Coats, Spokane	20	513	280	Herbert Hunter, Enumclaw	19	112	INTER-CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH NO. 14		
167	C. D. Meyer, Seattle	11	510	281	John Dietrich, Wenatchee	26	109	No. Club Score		
168	Geo. Snyder, Vancouver	17	507	282	C. C. Ward, Rainier	33	106	1.	Co. H, 160th Inf., Pasadena, Calif.	562
169	B. Burge, Yakima	16	504	283	J. W. Thompson, Everett	11	104	2.	Olympic Club, San Francisco, Calif.	552
170	Claude Lee, Olympia	8	503	284	J. C. Peterson, Rainier	34	101	3.	Worcester P. and R. Club, Worcester, Mass.	551
171	Joe Friesque, Yakima	17	500	285	Roy Ekins, Wenatchee	27	99	4.	Dayton Rifle Club No. 1, Dayton, Ohio	547
172	L. B. Rush, Spokane	21	500	286	Dan F. Bugler, Walla Walla	14	97	5.	George Washington University Rifle Club	542
173	Tom Meehan, Enumclaw	6	494	287	E. Trump, Vancouver	25	88	6.	Liberty Rifle Club, San Antonio, Texas	539
174	Fred Preston, Vancouver	18	493	288	Hewitt, Walla Walla	15	87	7.	N. E. Ohio Gun Club, Cleveland, Ohio	531
175	F. Seward, Yakima	18	481	289	Chas. Runland, Enumclaw	20	82	8.	Sacramento H. S., Alumni Calif.	524
176	W. M. Gross, Walla Walla	3	480	290	G. A. Andrews, Walla Walla	16	72	9.	Miami Rifle Club, Cincinnati, Ohio	519
177	Geo. Scott, Yakima	19	479	291	J. Naimy, Walla Walla	17	71	10.	Louisville Rifle Club, Louisville, Ky.	514
178	John Newman, Seattle	12	468	292	C. Hooper, Walla Walla	18	64	11.	San Luis Obispo, Calif., Rifle Club	513
179	V. Evans, Bellingham	9	462	293	Jack Haines, Enumclaw	21	61	12.	Dayton Rifle Club No. 2, Dayton, Ohio	512
180	Nels Hansen, Enumclaw	7	458	294	Krebs, Walla Walla	19	47	13.	National Cash Register, Dayton, Ohio	489
181	J. E. Farris, Spokane	22	457	295	S. Woodin, Rainier	35	31	Unable to Fire		
182	S. Strom, Arlington	15	456	296	P. W. Bailey, Rainier	36	26	Claremont Rifle and Sportsmen's Club, Claremont, N. H.		
183	Fred Halvorsen, Monroe	8	445	Conclusion						
184	Ed Swanson, Monroe	9	444	Based on the foregoing, announcement is made of medal awards as follows:						
185	Lester Broughton, Monroe	10	443	TEAM MEDALS						
186	A. M. Baker, Jr., Vancouver	19	440	Class A, 5 Bronze, to Bellingham Rifle and Revolver Club						
187	F. F. Campbell, Spokane	23	430	Class B, 5 Bronze, to Wenatchee Rifle and Revolver Club						
188	E. K. Atwood, Tacoma	12	429	Class C, 5 Bronze, to Monroe Rifle Club						
189	Gus Becker, Yakima	20	426	INDIVIDUAL MEDALS						
190	W. C. Douglas, Rainier	20	422	State Championship, Gold, to Mr. George E. Munson, Bellingham						
191	I. Williams, Spokane	24	421	Second Individual, Silver, to Mr. Glenn Stotts, Waukegan						
192	E. H. Bucknell, Rainier	21	417	***						
193	L. A. Wallace, Rainier	22	414	RESULTS OF OUTDOOR POSTAL MATCHES						
194	Pete Dirks, Monroe	11	412	N. R. A. INTER-CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH NO. 7						
195	Frank Bigler, Walla Walla	4	412	No. Club Score						
196	T. A. Lally, Spokane	25	411	1. Deerfield Gun Club, Kings Mills, Ohio						1975
197	W. K. Venzel, Spokane	26	402	2. Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.						1967
198	A. Schel, Vancouver	20	401	3. Dayton R. and R. Club, Dayton, Ohio						1965
199	J. M. Amer, Rainier	23	400	4. Piqua Rifle Club, Piqua, Ohio						1963
200	R. Zeldenrust, Rainier	24	396	5. Pasadena R. C., Pasadena, Calif.						1958
201	Chas. Grey, Wenatchee	17	394	6. Quinipiac R. C., New Haven, Conn.						1955
202	Phil Kendall, Vancouver	21	392	7. Hillsboro R. C., Hillsboro, Ohio						1953
203	W. F. Brown, Rainier	25	378	8. University R. C., Reading, Pa.						1950
204	J. Caraway, Vancouver	22	378	9. Bear Rock R. C., Germanville, Pa.						1946
205	L. Cronkrite, Yakima	21	376	10. Boise R. and P. Club, Boise, Idaho						1946
206	Nell D. Scott, Wenatchee	18	366	11. Portland R. C., Portland, Ore.						1944
207	W. L. Sutherland, Bellingham	10	352	12. Wilkes-Barre R. C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.						1934
208	Mrs. H. Wohlers, Wenatchee	19	339	13. Massachusetts R. A., Melrose, Mass.						1932
209	W. T. O'Hara, Bellingham	11	333	Not Reported						
210	John Miller, Wenatchee	20	329	Brooklyn Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.						
211	Ed Liles, Monroe	12	326	The Hamilton Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.						
212	A. Brown, Yakima	22	314	N. E. Ohio Gun and Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio						
213	Wetzel, Walla Walla	5	313							
214	R. L. Wells, Enumclaw	8	312							
215	Sumner Scott, Yakima	23	307							
216	R. Garrecht, Yakima	24	303							
217	Van A. Woodman, Seattle	13	300							
218	Fred V. Berger, Seattle	14	293							
219	Roy R. Gill, Spokane	27	280							
220	W. L. Bertholet, Rainier	26	280							

200-YARD INDIVIDUAL SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP

No.	Name and Address	Score
1.	H. C. Wright, Fresno, Calif.	100-18v
2.	R. J. Laser, Shelby, Ohio	100-17v
3.	D. H. Nelson, Ontario, Calif.	100-15v
4.	C. E. Nordhus, Highland Park, Ill.	100-15v
5.	H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio	100-15v
6.	C. E. Hicks, Piqua, Ohio	100-14v
7.	M. E. McManes, Piqua, Ohio	100-14v
8.	T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala.	99-16v
9.	H. E. Brill, Tulsa, Okla.	99-14v
10.	F. O. McLean, Ardmore, Okla.	99-14v
11.	C. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Minn.	99-13v
12.	L. Berggren, Alexander, Minn.	99-12v
13.	J. H. Avinger, Avinger, Texas	99-12v
14.	B. C. David, Candor, N. Y.	99-11v
15.	P. A. Weidmaier, Dunkirk, N. Y.	99-11v
16.	A. C. Percy, Schneectady, N. Y.	99-10v
17.	Mike Altman, Luverne, Iowa	99-2v
18.	W. S. Gibbons, Melrose, Mass.	99-8v
19.	J. F. Woolshlager, Castorland, N. Y.	99-8v
20.	Ernest Dietz, Hazleton, Pa.	98
21.	W. L. Montgomery, Avinger, Texas	98
22.	K. K. Neumann, Ann Arbor, Mich.	98
23.	W. J. G. Land, Chicago, Ill.	98
24.	L. M. Reihsen, Ontario, Calif.	98
25.	L. J. Brice, Walla Walla, Wash.	98
26.	L. L. Budde, Fresno, Calif.	97
27.	Richard Dunlap, Sapulpa, Okla.	97
28.	Samuel Moore, Newtonville, Mass.	97
29.	L. A. Pope, Los Angeles, Calif.	97
30.	R. W. Larke, Highland Park, Ill.	97
31.	J. T. McHenry, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	96
32.	W. R. O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio	96
33.	Bert E. Cooper, San Antonio, Texas	96
34.	C. F. Robbins, Hazleton, Pa.	96
35.	J. W. Beale, Walla Walla, Wash.	96
36.	A. K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa	96
37.	C. J. Chamberlain, Chicago, Ill.	96
38.	C. L. Venard, St. Joseph, Mo.	96
39.	R. G. Patterson, Lima, Ohio	95
40.	Maurice Kaiser, Sacramento, Calif.	95
41.	C. E. Raney, Livermore, Iowa	95
42.	H. E. Brunton, Malden, Mass.	95
43.	J. W. McKelvey, Ames, Iowa	95
44.	W. L. Darling, Boston, Mass.	95
45.	V. J. Hadin, Schneectady, N. Y.	95
46.	Abner Smith, Hazleton, Pa.	94
47.	S. B. Hammond, Minneapolis, Minn.	94
48.	R. B. Greig, Oak Park, Ill.	94
49.	C. H. Weaver, West Hazleton, Pa.	94
50.	John Altman, Luverne, Iowa	94
51.	Jesse O. Norcross, Worcester, Mass.	94
52.	F. C. Kimmel, St. Louis, Mo.	94
53.	Martin O'Connor, Racine, Wis.	94
54.	C. A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.	94
55.	J. B. Currier, Glendale, Calif.	93
56.	O. W. Keckonen, Calumet, Mich.	93
57.	John C. Clouse, Rimer, Pa.	93
58.	F. L. Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	93
59.	Jean Asper, Hazleton, Pa.	93
60.	M. M. Works, San Antonio, Texas	93
61.	Harvey King, Cleveland, Ohio	93
62.	Leo Gratosky, Kingston, Pa.	93
63.	Nick Altman, Hazleton, Pa.	93
64.	Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	93
65.	G. S. Bassett, Fair Oaks, Pa.	93
66.	A. P. Danforth, Arlington, Mass.	93
67.	K. W. Wright, Chanute, Kan.	93
68.	R. F. Rifenbark, Ortonville, Minn.	92
69.	William Hug, Hazleton, Pa.	92
70.	A. R. Peterson, Calumet, Mich.	92
71.	E. B. Lloyd, Elgin, Ill.	92
72.	G. J. Weidmaier, Dunkirk, N. Y.	92
73.	H. H. Chedester, Bentleyville, Pa.	90
74.	A. A. Anes, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	90
75.	W. Hughes, Lima, Ohio	89
76.	B. A. Courtright, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	89
77.	E. C. Evans, Pocatello, Idaho	89
78.	Harry Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	88
79.	P. E. Whipper, Milton Park, Mass.	88
80.	T. A. Monahan, Lima, Ohio	88
81.	I. E. Stol, Ann Arbor, Mich.	85
82.	C. C. Johuke, Barrington, Ill.	85
83.	Vm. Bettenhaus, West Hazleton, Pa.	85
84.	Max Wagner, Alexander, Minn.	84
85.	Jacob Pfister, Hazleton, Pa.	83
86.	E. M. Kidder, Ayer, Mass.	82
87.	H. C. Neely, Lima, Ohio	67
88.	Angus McKinnon, Calumet, Mich.	67

Unable to Fire

T. T. McClure, Santa Monica, Calif.

Not Reported

Eric Johnson, Ardmore, Okla.
 Harry Russ, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 E. G. Kreitzer, Upper Darby, Pa.
 R. G. Smith, Akron, Ohio.
 M. I. Konkright, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Frank H. Bulander, Schneectady, N. Y.
 Franklin Sidway, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Charles Rydell, Superior, Wis.
 A. F. Marvin, Seattle, Wash.
 J. D. McNabb, Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. C. Dyer, Washington, D. C.
 G. A. Campbell, Tulsa, Okla.
 C. H. Kline, Woolrich, Pa.
 H. E. Boughton, Cleveland, Ohio.
 J. B. McCollough, Steubenville, Ohio.
 Rowland Williams, Iowa City, Iowa.
 E. H. Lindhal, Scotia, N. Y.
 J. M. H. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y.
 K. B. Jones, Chanute, Kan.
 L. N. Cooper, Ontario, Ohio.
 S. L. Beecher, St. Louis, Mo.
 George Borresen, Washington, D. C.
 F. W. Parker, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

NEW GALLERY PROGRAM

THE Gallery Program which has been prepared for the 1926-27 season indicates the efforts that the N. R. A. making to give the shooters what they want. The total number of competitions provided this year is larger than ever before and runs the scale from a Prone Tyro Match, open only to beginners, up to the National Gallery Team Championship, which is open to all comers. There are twenty rifle matches, two rifle qualification courses, ten pistol matches and two pistol qualification courses.

No important changes in conditions have been made. The same target will be used as in years past in view of the large stock on hand. The weight limit has been removed from the rifle. In order to make the open leg sitting position more comfortable, shooters will be permitted to sit on a sandbag or low box.

A Two-man Team Match has been added, which prove a popular innovation. This match may be fired any time between November 1 and January 1 and will be open to teams of any two individual members of the National Rifle Association or any two members of a club affiliated with the National Rifle Association. The match calls for three stages, each consisting of two strings of two sighters and ten shots for record per man. The first stage will be fired prone, the second stage kneeling and the third stage standing. Telescope sights are permitted. The entry fee is two dollars per team. Gold medals will be provided the winners and bronze medals the second to fifth teams. The match will be divided into two sections, Section A, firing at 50 feet, and Section B, at 75 feet. Identical medals will be furnished both sections. As a matter of fact, all of the competitions with the exception of the interscholastic intercollegiate and military events are divided into two divisions so that individuals or clubs having 50-foot ranges may participate for the same prizes as clubs having the standard 75-foot range.

The Tyro Match, which was an exceptionally popular feature of the outdoor program during the past spring, has also been added to the gallery program. The Tyro Team Match in the gallery is divided into 50-foot and 75-foot sections, teams of not more than ten, five high scores to count. The match calls for three targets per man, each consisting of two sighters and ten shots for record in the prone position.

A Freshman Team Match has been added to the Intercollegiate program, and the Individual Collegiate Championship, an innovation last year, has been continued.

The Women's Team Match has been divided to provide a Women's Intercollegiate Team Championship and a Women's Interscholastic Team Championship. An Individual Military School Championship has been added. Under the Military Match Section a Company Pistol Team Match is a new addition. An N. R. A. Pistol Team Championship for civilian clubs has also been added.

The schedule of matches is as follows:

Match and When Fired	Entry Fee
Two-man Team, Nov. 1 to Jan. 1; entries close Dec. 1	\$2.00
Tyro Prone, Nov. 15 to Nov. 28; entries close Nov. 7	1.00
Individual Prone, Nov. 15 to Nov. 28; entries close Nov. 7	1.00
Tyro Championship, Nov. 22 to Dec. 19; entries close Nov. 7	1.00
Individual Sitting, Nov. 22 to Dec. 5; entries close Nov. 7	1.00
Individual Kneeling, Nov. 29 to Dec. 12; entries close Nov. 14	1.00
Individual Standing, Dec. 6 to Dec. 19; entries close Nov. 21	1.00
Tyro Team, Dec. 27 to Jan. 23; entries close Dec. 13	5.00
Individual Gallery Championship, Jan. 3 to Jan. 30; entries close Dec. 19	1.00
Inter-Club Team Championship, Jan. 31 to Feb. 27; entries close Jan. 16	5.00
INTERCOLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC	
Freshman Team, Nov. 1 to Jan. 31; entries close Jan. 8	5.00
Individual Collegiate Championship, Jan. 3 to Jan. 30; entries close Dec. 26	1.00
Intercollegiate Team, Feb. 7 to March 27; entries close Jan. 31	5.00
Women's Intercollegiate Team, Dec. 27 to Jan. 23; entries close Dec. 12	5.00
Individual Scholastic Championship, Jan. 3 to Jan. 30; entries close Dec. 19	.25
Interscholastic Team, Feb. 7 to March 27; entries close Jan. 31	5.00
Girls' Interscholastic Team, Feb. 7 to March 27; entries close Jan. 31	5.00
Individual Military School, Jan. 3 to Jan. 30; entries close Dec. 19	.25
Military School Team, Feb. 7 to March 27; entries close Jan. 23	5.00
MILITARY	
Individual Military Championship, Nov. 29 to Dec. 26; entries close Nov. 14	1.00
Company Team, Dec. 27 to Jan. 30; entries close Dec. 12	5.00
Regimental Team, Jan. 31 to March 6; entries close Jan. 16	5.00
Company Pistol Team, Jan. 1 to Feb. 28; entries close Feb. 1	5.00
PISTOL AND REVOLVER	
Tyro Slow-fire, Nov. 15 to Nov. 28; entries close Nov. 7	1.00
Tyro Rapid-fire, Nov. 15 to Nov. 28; entries close Nov. 7	1.00
Slow-fire Match, Nov. 29 to Dec. 19; entries close Nov. 14	1.00
Rapid-fire Match, Nov. 29 to Dec. 19; entries close Nov. 14	1.00
Free Pistol Match, Jan. 10 to Feb. 6; entries close Dec. 26	1.00
Pistol Championship, Jan. 10 to Feb. 6; entries close Dec. 26	1.00
Pistol Team Championship, Feb. 7 to March 6; entries close Jan. 23	5.00
Individual Police Championship, Nov. 29 to Dec. 19; entries close Nov. 14	1.00
Police Team Championship, Jan. 10 to Feb. 6; entries close Dec. 26	5.00
QUALIFICATION COURSES	
Gallery Rifle, fired any time	1.00
Gallery Pistol, fired any time	1.00
Police Pistol, fired any time	1.00
Junior, fired any time	None

Entries will be received at the N. R. A. offices in the Woodward Building beginning immediately.

Under the conditions of this year's program the Tyro Matches are open to both club and individual members of the Association for the same entry fee, while all Individual Matches are open to club members for an entry fee of \$1.50, in addition to being open to individual members of the N. R. A. for the usual fee of \$1.00.

FINE SHOOT IN NEBRASKA

By CAPT. VICTOR M. HOVIS

THE 134th Infantry, Nebraska National Guard, Col. Amos Thomas, commanding, held an invitation rifle match at the Government Rifle Range, Camp Ashland, Neb., August 7 and 8. This match was conducted in accordance with National Match rules and the first four stages of the National Team Match were shot in the team match stage and the first four stages of the National Individual were shot in the second day.

Fourteen five-man teams were entered from the Regular Army, the Nebraska National Guard, the American Legion and various civilian teams. The time given to publicity and preparation was very meager, but much interest was taken in the matches considering the little time for publicity. This is only the first of what is planned to be an annual event with the encampment of the Nebraska National Guard. It is planned that next year many more teams will be induced to enter, and greater interest will be stimulated in the shooting game.

The Team Match was won by a team selected from the 35th Division Train, Q. M. C., N. N. G. A trophy of a cup was given to the 35th Division Train for their headquarters. This team was winner over the Regular Army team by one point. The members of the winning team are: Capt. Victor M. Hovis, team captain and shooting member; Lt. C. J. Williams, Sgt. Harry Burnett, Sgt. M. L. Gorman and Private John Carmody.

Four of the members of the winning team were at Camp Perry last year, while Lt. Williams just completed the course at Ft. Benning.

The Individual Matches were fired on Sunday, August 8. The winners were: Ed. Perley, American Legion, Omaha; Sgt. Clifton, Prov. Bn.; Sgt. Burnett, 35th Division Train.

Col. Thomas, commanding the 134th Infantry, is a shooting enthusiast, and by his interest and attention to these matches will insure that in the coming years the 134th Infantry Invitation Matches will be the Camp Perry of Nebraska.

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THE STORY OF A CIVILIAN CLUB

THE following report of the President of the Jefferson City Rifle Club to the members of the club is being published, first, because it is a first-hand picture of the kind of adjustments that have to be made in order to get a new club under way, and second, because we feel that every club should issue a similar report to its club members at least once a year, and this forms a good model to follow. There may be some ideas in this report which will prove of value to other clubs.

Report as of July 1, 1926:

This club was organized and affiliated with the National Rifle Association in December, 1923, but lack of ranges no doubt hindered its progress to such an extent that all activity ceased within a few months and nothing was done further until late in the year 1925. In the fall of that year a few enthusiastic shooters scoured the country for range sites and promises of leases were secured. On November 4 last a meeting was held to reorganize and make a going concern of the club. The response was enthusiastic and very soon a membership of over fifty members was secured. There remained the task of building the ranges—naturally, the indoor range first—before we could do any shooting. This was the back-breaking part of the

affair. Since we did not have enough money to have the work done, it must be done ourselves, and, as usual, just a few men did the work. However, it was done, but it required over two months to do it, during which time the first burst of enthusiasm died down. We then called a meeting to discuss the money points of administration and management which had arisen, and to apprise every one that the range was ready for use.

It was intended that the range should be open to all members at any time and after it appeared on which evenings the largest attendance was secured, teams would be organized to compete and, if possible, competitions were to be gotten with other clubs. This plan was a failure, since it became impossible for the few officers to keep the range open all evenings in the week to sell ammunition and targets and the members did not avail themselves of the opportunity to come up singly or in pairs.

We then arbitrarily selected five team captains and teams and selected evenings for them to shoot. Shortly this plan fell through and had to be revised from the original five-team plan to two teams on two evenings a week. This plan was followed with a fair degree of success for the little that was left of the indoor season.

The outdoor range for which we had a lease was found to be hardly available during the spring, as road work and exceedingly inclement weather made it awkward to come on the site in good humor. We were then forced to find another site, which we did, considering it to be temporary at that time, as it did not have the facilities for long-range shooting. We have at the present time two double-face targets installed and are arranging for the installation of a third target to provide facilities for the increasing number of shooters who are attending. Further improvements will be made as the money becomes available. Following is a formal statement of the range facilities:

Indoor Range

Location: Third floor of Schell's Music Store, 100 E. High Street; entrance in rear. Facilities: Seven targets for standing position. Four targets for sitting, kneeling and prone, with material and space for three more. Range: 75 feet. Permanent targets for pistol shooting will be provided for those interested before the next indoor season. Rent: \$15.00 per month for 12 months in the year.

Operation: Targets are run out and pulled back on trolley from firing line so that each man works his own target.

Outdoor Ranges

Range A—South end of Houchins Park, about 500 yards of Kroger's store on Clark Avenue. Facilities: Two targets, double-faced. Telephone line installed and telephones have been arranged for between firing point and target pit. Range: Up to 300 yards with present arrangement, capable of extension to 500 yards. Rent: One dollar per year.

Range B—Location: Bar at Murray's

Bend, one mile north of Cole Junction, and three miles from Jefferson City. Facilities: Only temporary targets have been installed, but space is ample for as many as 20 targets. No further activity as contemplated here until possibly October. Range: Up to 2,000 yards. Rent: One dollar per year.

Operation of A—Boys are paid about 10c per man shooting to mark and paste targets. Club members are therefore left free to shoot and do not have to take turns marking and operating targets.

Matches: As yet no matches have been scheduled, but the National Rifle Association has been asked to get us in touch with other clubs desiring matches and these will be arranged to begin not later than September 15 and continue until the end of the outdoor season, having at least one every week, if possible.

We have to schedule matches of our own during this season, also, and it is urged that every member come out and join the prospective winners. Some matches will be arranged so that everybody has a chance to win a prize. Several very good trophies will be put up for the club matches at the end of the season so that it will be well worth every shooter's effort to come out and try for them. These trophies will be displayed in a suitable show window in the business district for your inspection at some time in the future. As soon as a match schedule has been completed, it will be mailed to all club members.

General: This club is affiliated with the National Rifle Association and is assisted by the Government to some extent. We are supplied with sufficient outdoor targets, etc., each year, in addition to which for each member the club receives 120 rounds of .30 cal. and 200 rounds of .22 short ammunition, for which each club member pays 1/2c per round and 10c per box, respectively, this to assist in the club's finances.

In addition we are furnished two .30 cal. rifles and two .22 cal. rifles. These are for instruction in shooting and to arouse the interest of members in owning their own rifles. Each man is supposed sooner or later to buy himself a rifle, but there are usually enough rifles available to use all available targets, so that you need not stay away on account of not having one. There are about 10 private and club rifles of .30 cal. available.

TRY THIS PLAN

FROM the Webster Rifle Club, Donora, Pa., comes the following plan for placing the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN in the hands of every club next year. Beginning with the next fiscal year the club dues will be raised one dollar and the club secretary will subscribe to the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for one year for each member, the other dollar coming out of the club treasury.

We have an idea that before the end of the year, under this plan, the Webster Rifle Club will have more money in the treasury than it has ever had before. The club member who gets the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN regularly

twice every month is bound to become a more interested club member and a more permanent shooter than the man who just pays annual dues to a civilian club and never hears anything about shooting unless he is already thoroughly sold and goes out to the range every week. The Webster Club plan divides the load of the subscription between the individual and the club on an equitable basis—everybody benefits, the individual, the club, and the shooting game as a whole.

Consider this plan and talk it over at the annual meeting of the club.

DEERFIELD GUN CLUB RESULTS

FOLLOWING are the results of the Deerfield Gun Club Shoot, held August 22, 1926, at King's Mills, Ohio:

MATCH NO. 1

(Re-entry at 50 yards; 6 cards, 10 shots each; 3 high cards to count; 13 entries)

Name and Address	Score
Winner, No. 1—H. H. Jacobs, Dayton (\$1.80)	298
Tie, No. 2—M. L. Bonta, Wilmington (\$1.80)	298
Second, No. 4—John Beedle, South Lebanon (\$2.75)	297
Third, No. 12—Ernest Snider, Foster (\$1.80)	296
Fourth, No. 9—A. Fredericks, King's Mills (90c)	294

MATCH NO. 2

(Re-entry at 100 yards; 6 cards, 10 shots each; 3 high cards to count; 13 entries)

Name and Address	Score
Winner, No. 3—W. V. Mounts, King's Mills (\$3.95)	298
Second, No. 15—Dr. McManes, Piqua (\$2.95)	297
Third, No. 4—John Beedle, South Lebanon (\$1.95)	296
Fourth, No. 1—H. H. Jacobs, Dayton (45c)	295
Tie, No. 20—Scott Hathaway, Hillsboro (45c)	295

MATCH NO. 3

(Squadded at 50 yards; 20 shots for record; 12 entries)

Name and Address	Score
Winner, No. 19—J. E. Miller, Hillsboro (\$4.30)	199
Second, No. 1—H. H. Jacobs, Dayton (\$1.60)	198
Tie, No. 3—W. V. Mounts, King's Mills (\$1.60)	198
Third, No. 2—M. L. Bonta, Wilmington (\$1.05)	196
Tie, No. 4—John Beedle, South Lebanon (\$1.05)	196
Fourth, No. 5—Ben Riley, Dayton (50c)	195
Tie, No. 21—Howard Clark, King's Mills (50c)	195

MATCH NO. 4

(Squadded at 100 yards; 20 shots for record; 15 entries)

Name and Address	Score
Winner, No. 1—H. H. Jacobs, Dayton (\$2.70)	195
Tie, No. 19—J. E. Miller, Hillsboro (\$2.70)	195
Second, No. 3—W. V. Mounts, King's Mills (\$4.05)	194
Third, No. 9—A. Fredericks, King's Mills (\$2.70)	193
Fourth, No. 4—John Beedle, South Lebanon (65c)	191
Tie, No. 14—W. A. Ferguson, Dayton (65c)	191

MATCH NO. 5

(Squadded at 200 yards; 20 shots for record; 14 entries)

Name and Address	Score
Winner, No. 19—J. E. Miller, Hillsboro (\$5.00)	99 13-V
Second, No. 14—W. A. Ferguson, Dayton (\$3.75)	99 12-V
Third, No. 3—W. V. Mounts, King's Mills (\$2.50)	99 7-V
Fourth, No. 4—J. Beedle, South Lebanon (\$1.25)	98 13-V

MATCH NO. 6

(Grand Aggregate Match No. 3, 4 and 5; 12 entries)

Name and Address	Score
Winner, No. 19—J. E. Miller, Hillsboro (\$4.30)	493
Second, No. 1—H. H. Jacobs, Dayton (\$1.60)	491
Tie, No. 3—W. V. Mounts, King's Mills (\$1.60)	491
Third, No. 4—John Beedle, South Lebanon (\$2.15)	485
Fourth, No. 14—W. A. Ferguson, Dayton (\$1.05)	484

With a tricky wind and a hot sun beating down on the wet ground, it made very hard shooting. The boys should be congratulated on the scores they made.

The Deerfield Gun Club wishes to thank each and every one for their faithful work in making this shoot a success. If you who were here think you would like to come again, we will stage another shoot, due a little later on. We will keep trying to serve you better.

* * *

BRITISH DEWAR MATCH

FOLLOWING are the scores made by the British in the Dewar Match:

Name and Club	1	2	3	4	Total
A. Jarman, Grimsby Central (Prec.)	98	100	100	99	397
W. J. Bull, Ripon (Prec.)	99	99	98	99	395
E. G. B. Reynolds, Saxmundham (Prec.)	99	99	99	97	394
W. J. Sable, Urmston (Prec.)	99	99	98	97	393
S. F. Chorley, Addiscombe (Prec.)	100	100	97	96	393
G. F. Booth, Malden (Prec.)	96	100	98	97	391
H. S. Longhurst, Addiscombe (Prec.)	99	97	96	99	391
J. T. Mountain, Bicester Town and District (Prec.)	94	100	98	98	390
H. D. Buck, Ham and Petersham (Prec.)	97	100	97	96	390
G. C. M. Wilcox, Addiscombe (Prec.)	97	98	96	98	389
T. G. Gibson, Addiscombe (Prec.)	99	98	98	94	389
A. Traies, Wimbledon Park (Prec.)	96	96	99	97	388
W. C. Carthew, Exmouth (Prec.)	98	96	98	96	388
Lt. Col. C. Alington, Ham and Petersham (Prec.)	97	98	96	97	388
R. S. Tonge, Ham and Petersham (Prec.)	98	99	95	96	388
L. D. Brooks, Ham and Petersham (Prec.)	98	100	99	91	388
R. G. Richardson, Wimbledon Park (Nobel)	98	99	95	96	388
R. Stanforth, Pitsmoor (Nobel)	97	96	98	96	387
J. Cole, Guildford (Nobel)	98	97	95	94	384
W. Wildgoose, L. M. S. Bristol (Prec.)	97	97	93	95	382

Grand total 7793x8000

Totals (1)	1954
Totals (2)	1968
Totals (3)	1943
Totals (4)	1928
	7793

NORTHWEST LONG-RANGE MATCH

By Capt. Paul J. Roberts

THE first annual Long-range Match at the range of the Yakima Rifle Club was held on September 5 and 6. The series of matches was run off in a manner that brings credit to the members of the Yakima Rifle Club, who were responsible for this shoot and by popular accord of the 36 competitors present it was decided to make this an annual event. Under the Northwest Rifle Association, the Yakima Rifle Club will then be designated as sponsor for the annual long-range match for the riflemen of the Northwest.

Roy W. Jellison of Monroe topped the list of shooters assembled from Bellingham, Yakima, Entiat, Seattle, Snohomish, Tacoma, Portland, Wenatchee, Vancouver, Selah and Longview, for high aggregate score with a total of 358, with 30 V's, out of a possible 400 score. George E. Munson of Bellingham, the little fellow with the big rifle, who is always found at or near the top, and who holds the Individual Civilian State Championship over the W. S. R. A. 1926 postal matches, tied Jellison with a 358, but was nosed into second place for aggregate high score by being so careless as to collect but 26 V's in his string. George Bentler of Yakima followed up for third place with a

total score of 349. The shooters and their scores follow:

No.	Name and Club	Score
1.	Roy W. Jellison, Monroe	358
2.	George E. Munson, Bellingham	358
3.	George B. Bentler, Yakima	349
4.	W. R. Goodman, Entiat	343
5.	E. H. Bucknell, Rainier	343
6.	Joe Aprill, Snohomish	340
7.	Ed. Parks, Bellingham	334
8.	Frank Gates, Tacoma	331
9.	F. P. Studholm, Portland	330
10.	Geo. Reeves, Wenatchee	329
11.	W. S. Ford, Wenatchee	326
12.	Clint Cordell, Wenatchee	324
13.	S. V. Haagen, Vancouver	324
14.	Mrs. Catherine Parks, Bellingham	319
15.	Harvey Schofield, Tacoma	316
16.	Art. Daudelin, Yakima	310
17.	J. M. Curry, Yakima	310
18.	Wally Horst, Yakima	310
19.	Dave Allen, Snohomish	305
20.	Sam J. Kenyon, Yakima	301
21.	Fred Wate, Yakima	301
22.	J. B. McAdams, Rainier	298
23.	Mrs. P. C. Pangborn, Wenatchee	298
24.	C. A. Leveque, Longview	298
25.	P. C. Pangborn, Wenatchee	297
26.	Frank Abhold, Yakima	291
27.	H. A. Kenyon, Yakima	288
28.	W. A. Schwarz, Vancouver	286
29.	Ray Haynes, Yakima	242
30.	S. McKee, Selah	228
31.	Ed Lyons, Wenatchee	222
32.	Ed Brown, Selah	175
33.	L. M. Tyrell, Selah	172
34.	Jos. Frisque, Yakima	164
35.	A. E. Birum, Yakima	68
36.	J. M. Kirk, Wenatchee	51

In the Moxee Match, consisting of two sighting shots and 20 shots for record on the C target at 1,200 yards, Roy Jellison of Monroe again came to the front for a win with the excellent score of 96. The match results follow:

No.	Name and Club	Score
1.	Roy W. Jellison, Monroe	96
2.	W. R. Goodman, Entiat	89
3.	Geo. Bentler, Yakima	88
4.	E. H. Bucknell, Rainier	86
5.	Geo. Munson, Bellingham	85
6.	Jos. Aprill, Snohomish	84
7.	Ed. Parks, Bellingham	83
8.	Geo. Reeves, Wenatchee	82
9.	W. Hoat, Yakima	80
10.	Frank Gates, Tacoma	79
11.	F. P. Studholm, Portland	98
12.	S. V. Haagen, Vancouver	78
13.	P. C. Pangborn, Wenatchee	77
14.	W. S. Ford, Wenatchee	76
15.	H. A. Kenyon, Yakima	72
16.	Catherine Parks, Bellingham	70
17.	Clint Cordell, Wenatchee	70
18.	Frank Abhold, Yakima	69
19.	Art. Daudelin, Yakima	68
20.	Fred Wate, Yakima	67
21.	H. Schofield, Tacoma	64
22.	Ray Haynes, Yakima	63
23.	J. B. McAdams, Rainier	62
24.	Mrs. P. C. Pangborn, Wenatchee	60
25.	S. J. Kenyon, Yakima	60
26.	J. M. Curry, Yakima	59
27.	C. A. Leveque, Longview	54
28.	Dave Allen, Snohomish	58
29.	S. McKee, Selah	54
30.	L. M. Tyrell, Selah	50
31.	W. A. Schwarz, Vancouver	47
32.	Ed. Brown, Selah	24
33.	J. E. Kirk, Wenatchee	23
34.	A. E. Birum, Yakima	10
35.	Jos. Frisque, Yakima	Not Finished
36.	Ed. Lyons, Wenatchee	No Score

Edwin G. Park of Bellingham took first place in the Yakima Match, a 1,000-yard event of two sighting shots and 20 shots for record, his score of 95 outranking a 95 score of Munson's, who drew second place in this match. Joe L. Aprill of Snohomish stepped off with third honors. The scores follow:

No.	Name and Club	Score
1.	Edwin G. Park, Bellingham	95
2.	George E. Munson, Bellingham	95
3.	Joe L. Aprill, Snohomish	94
4.	Art. Daudelin, Yakima	93
5.	W. R. Goodman, Entiat	92
6.	Sam Kenyon, Yakima	92
7.	Catherine Parks, Bellingham	91
8.	E. H. Bucknell, Rainier	91
9.	Frank Gates, Tacoma	91
10.	R. W. Jellison, Monroe	90
11.	W. S. Ford, Wenatchee	90
12.	M. C. Curry, Yakima	90
13.	F. P. Studholm, Portland	89
14.	Fred Wate, Yakima	89
15.	Dave Allen, Snohomish	89

No.	Name and Club	Score
16.	W. Hortis, Yakima.....	89
17.	C. Cordell, Wenatchee.....	88
18.	Harvey Schofield, Tacoma.....	88
19.	O. A. Leveque, Longview.....	88
20.	L. V. Haagen, Vancouver.....	88
21.	Geo. Bentler, Yakima.....	85
22.	Mrs. P. C. Pangborn, Wenatchee.....	85
23.	F. Abhold, Yakima.....	85
24.	W. A. Schwarz, Vancouver.....	82
25.	P. C. Pangborn, Wenatchee.....	82
26.	J. B. McAdams, Rainier.....	80
27.	Geo. Reeves, Wenatchee.....	80
28.	Ed Lyons, Wenatchee.....	78
29.	S. McKee, Selah.....	76
30.	H. A. Kenyon, Yakima.....	75
31.	Jos. Frisque, Yakima.....	75
32.	Ed Brown, Selah.....	69
33.	Ray Haynes, Yakima.....	60
34.	L. M. Tyrell, Selah.....	38

The stellar attraction of the Yakima Matches, the Buddy Match, went to the two Georges—Bentler and Munson, Inc.—with a score 24 points higher than that of the nearest competitors. The Buddy Match was a two-man team match at the 100 and 1,200-yard ranges two sighting shots and 20 shots for record per man at each range; total team possible, 400. The scores of all competitors follow:

No.	Name and Club	1000	1200	Total
1.	George E. Munson, Bellingham.....	98	80	
2.	George B. Bentler, Yakima.....	92	84	354
3.	Roy W. Jellison, Monroe.....	90	82	
4.	Dave Allen, Snohomish.....	94	64	300
5.	Clint Cordell, Wenatchee.....	95	71	
6.	W. S. Ford, Wenatchee.....	93	67	326
7.	Frank Gates, Tacoma.....	84	77	
8.	H. Schofield, Tacoma.....	90	74	325
9.	Jos. April, Snohomish.....	88	74	
10.	W. R. Goodman, Entiat.....	95	67	324
11.	J. B. McAdams, Rainier.....	85	71	
12.	E. H. Bucknell, Rainier.....	88	78	322
13.	F. P. Studholm, Portland.....	88	75	
14.	C. A. Leveque, Longview.....	85	71	319
15.	Ed Parks, Bellingham.....	90	66	
16.	Mrs. Ed Parks, Bellingham.....	92	66	314
17.	Geo. Reeves, Wenatchee.....	86	81	
18.	Ed Lyons, Wenatchee.....	77	67	311
19.	Sam Kenyon, Yakima.....	90	59	
20.	J. M. Curry, Yakima.....	85	66	300
21.	W. A. Schwarz, Vancouver.....	81	56	
22.	S. V. Haagen, Vancouver.....	89	71	297
23.	P. C. Pangborn, Wenatchee.....	85	53	
24.	Mrs. P. C. Pangborn, Wenatchee.....	82	71	291
25.	W. Horst, Yakima.....	88	53	
26.	F. Abhold, Yakima.....	88	49	278
27.	Ray Haynes, Yakima.....	72	47	
28.	H. A. Kenyon, Yakima.....	70	51	240
29.	A. Daudelin, Yakima.....	86	68	
30.	L. M. Tyrell, Selah.....	34	50	238
31.	F. Wate, Yakima.....	88	57	
32.	J. Frisque, Yakima.....	60	29	234

A special feature incorporated in all the matches was the placing in the exact center of the bullseye an outline of the famous Yakima apple and all shots striking within this outline brought the firer a special prize. Those whom Dame Fortune saw fit to smile upon in this manner were: Jellison three times, Daudelin twice, John M. Curry twice, and each of the following once: Studholm, Leveque, Reeves, Gates, McAdams, H. A. Kenyon, Frisque and Sam Kenyon. After many tries at first places, George Munson did finally distinguish himself in one manner by getting the longest run of consecutive bullseyes, running seventeen straight. Cups and medals were awarded to match winners and medals were awarded to second and third place and in some cases fourth place. Enthusiastic support for similar matches next year was the concluding sentiment.

Results of the meeting of the directors of the Washington State Rifle Association are unofficially reported as follows:

"The resolution of Mr. C. C. Finn was tabled and one submitted by Mr. W. A. Schwarz adopted in its stead. This provides for the selection of a strong state civilian team for competitions in which such representation is desirable.

"The International target, 300 meter, was selected to replace the W. S. R. A., 200 and 300-yard target now used. Firing on this target is to take place at the conclusion of the series of Postal Matches.

"State-wide small-bore postal matches was provided for with the appointment of Mr. Fred Wate of Yakima to prepare a winter schedule."

The detailed report has not yet been received.

* * *

1927 MEMBERSHIP

THE fall and winter season is before us and our thoughts are now directed to a program of indoor shooting. But first, we ask, "Are you properly organized as a Unit, and are you familiar with the new changes effective on September 1st?" In our preceding numbers of the "News" we announced the combining of the Junior Rifle Corps with Junior membership in the N. R. A., and also the revision of the complete match program. If you are not familiar with these changes we suggest that you refer to your "News" for complete data or write us, so that we may explain in detail and also forward reaffiliation forms. However, if your Unit is intact prepare for the splendid program set up to you, as affiliated Units are in good standing until the first of the new year.

Units that must reorganize should come in on the new basis of a Unit affiliation fee, and thus be in good standing throughout the remainder of this year and also 1927. Every individual member of the Junior Rifle Corps not affiliated with a Unit, who wishes to carry on with his individual qualifications should re-register before January 1st, 1927. They should fill out a new membership certificate regardless of whether he or she has done so before, and mail it on to National Headquarters with 25 cents. So many old members of our organization have become over-age and moved from the address which they gave on their membership certificate, that our files in many cities and states are very irregular. With the plan of having each member register every year it will be possible for us to clean our files annually and carry only members who are actively interested. This will give us an opportunity of knowing just who is interested, and enable us to concentrate our efforts toward helping those individuals.

* * *

NOVELTY AT HIGHLAND NATURE CAMP

WITH every piece of mail coming into National Headquarters from the many camps affiliated this summer there is always a word for the sport of rifle shooting. They write us that the sport is a great institution in the camp program and that the campers have shown great interest and have derived much benefit and enjoyment from it.

The Highland Nature Camps, a summer camp for girls located at South Naples, Maine, has we believe taken the initiative and aside from the regular program of individual qualifications and the National Camp Matches have added several novelties in connection with

their closing events. Of the land activities rifle shooting plays a very prominent part in the program. One whole afternoon was devoted to the various activities with rifle shooting the leading sport. Miss Gertrude Thompson, Instructor at camp, provided for "A Day's Activities a la Rifery." The program follows:

Council Fire as per Friday Night: (Bundle of matches hidden in wood pile—girls fire into match heads.)

"Official Time": (Dr. Lehman gives the command and the girls fire at the designated place on a cardboard clock.)

Usual Breakfast at H. N. C.: (Eggs broken from suspended string.)

H. O.: (Containers of water shot at.)

"Forbidden Fruit": (Lollipops.)

A Raid for Venison: (A cardboard deer on a moving target.)

Monday Nights' Hysterical Colors: (Camp colors hidden in a cloth—girls cut tie string and colors drop.)

Taps—"All Lights Out": (Shooting out candle flames.)

* * *

NEW PISTOL RECORD

ON June 18 a triangular pistol competition for the championship of the Second Corps Area was fired at Fort Schuyler, New York, between teams of five men representing the National Guard, the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves. The match was fired over the regular Dismounted Pistol Course. The National Guard Team won the match and the Luquer Trophy, with an average of 90.48. The Regular Army Team turned in 89.07 and the Organized Reserves 85.68. Major S. M. Montesinos of the 18th Infantry, however, won the gold medal for individual high score with an average of 97.17 per cent. This performance on the part of Major Montesinos brought to light the fact that on the same day in qualification firing prior to the match, Major Montesinos had made a score of 98.83 over the same course. The complete record of this record-breaking performance by Major Montesinos is given below as a mark for the pistol shooters to aim at during the fall season.

Record of Pistol-firing Qualification Course made by Major S. M. Montesinos, 18th Infantry, at Fort Schuyler, New York, on June 18, 1926:

Timed fire, 25 yards, Target "L."	Total
10 10 10 10 9	49
10 10 10 10 9	49
Grand total.....	98
Rapid fire, 15 yards, Target "L."	Total
10 10 10 10 10	50
10 10 10 10 10	50
Grand total.....	100
Rapid fire, 25 yards, Target "L."	Total
10 10 10 10 9	49
10 10 10 9 9	48
Grand total.....	97
Quick fire, 25 yards, Target "E," bobbing	Total
1 1 1 1 1	5
1 1 1 1 1	5
1 1 1 1 1	5
Grand total.....	15
Total percentage timed fire.....	98.
Total percentage rapid fire.....	98.5
Total percentage quick fire.....	100.
Final percentage.....	98.83

Gossip of the Firearms Trade

(Editor's Note: Many interesting announcements are made from time to time by the firearms trade. In order that readers of the American Rifleman may not have to wait until its experts have had time to complete tests before the American Rifleman makes public the claims of the arms and ammunition firms, this space has been allotted to the firearms trade for its announcements. New developments will be passed on by the American Rifleman's experts as in the past.)

A NON-CORROSIVE PRIMING MIXTURE

The Remington Arms Company Announces Sensational Development in the Manufacture of .22 Caliber Metallic Cartridges, and Offers \$500 for a Name.

FOR several years the Remington Arms Company have been experimenting with a new priming mixture which they believe to be non-corrosive; that is, the fouling of cartridges which contain it do not cause rust in the bore, are stainless and corrosion proof, so that when this new ammunition is used the Remington Company believe that it will no longer be necessary to clean the bore of the rifle to keep it in perfect condition. Remington has proceeded slowly, with their traditional conservatism, in this development, but they believe that they have now so perfected their rim-fire ammunition with this new primer that they are justified in placing it on the market in the very near future. The company states that millions of rounds of these rustless cartridges in .22 caliber have been fired experimentally and that barrels through which thousands of rounds of the new cartridges have been fired, with long and short intervals between the periodical firings, have been left outdoors without any cleaning in the damp air of Bridgeport, and also placed in humidors, without showing the slightest corrosion, staining, rusting, or pitting.

The American Rifleman fully appreciates the importance of this development, but is not prepared to state as yet that it will be absolutely unnecessary to clean the bore of .22 caliber rifles when this new ammunition is used exclusively, as Remington claims. Only a long trial in the hands of our riflemen will determine if such a claim can be substantiated.

Riflemen will watch the results obtained with this new ammunition with the greatest interest, and the American Rifleman will welcome short reports on experiences with it with a view to their consolidation at some date in the future so that all may be able to judge for themselves just how far they may be able to trust it.

Before putting the cartridges containing the new priming mixture on the market, Remington is asking sportsmen to give them a name for the ammunition containing this new mixture, and announces that it will give \$500 for the five best names submitted. For the best name \$250 will be awarded; for the second best name, \$100; for the third best name, \$75; for the fourth best, \$50, and for the fifth, \$25.

All names must be submitted to the Remington Arms Company, 25 Broadway, New York, not later than 5 P. M. on September 26, and no letter should contain more than 50 words. If two or more persons submit the same prize-winning names, the prize tied for will be awarded to all contestants who tie. All names submitted will become the property of the Remington Arms Company. No employee of the Remington Com-

pany is eligible to compete. Winners will be awarded by October 15.

The judges who will select the prize winners are: Ray P. Holland, editor of Field and Stream; Frederick C. Kendall, editor Advertising and Selling Fortnightly, and Robert K. Leavitt, Secretary of the Association of National Advertisers.

PETERS ANNOUNCES FOUR NEW HIGH-VELOCITY GAME CARTRIDGES

THE Peters Cartridge Company announces two new cartridges in two bullet weights each. These new Peters cartridges, termed .30 Rem. M. C. Hollow Point Expanding and .30-30 M. C. Hollow Point Expanding, with their high velocity and new type non-fouling expanding bullet produce a terrific striking energy—not only excelling anything of their type now on the market—but open a new field in greatly increasing the possibilities of rifles chambered for such cartridges.

The ballistics of these new cartridges are as follows:

.30-30, 125 grain; muzzle velocity, 2,550 f. s.; muzzle energy, 1,803 ft. lbs.
 .30-30, 165 grain; muzzle velocity, 2,250 f. s.; muzzle energy, 1,860 ft. lbs.
 .30 Rem., 125 grain; muzzle velocity, 2,450 f. s.; muzzle energy, 1,664 ft. lbs.
 .30 Rem., 165 grain; muzzle velocity, 2,250 f. s.; muzzle energy, 1,860 ft. lbs.

These four new cartridges, added to other game cartridges as recently developed by Peters, which includes the .25-20 and .32-20 H. V. expanding, .25 Rem. .25-35, and .30-30 with increased velocity without reduction of the standard bullet weights; .250-3,000, .270 Win., .300 Savage; .30-40 and .30-06 supplies with Peters Protected Point Expanding bullet (patented), a big-game bullet of remarkable effectiveness, have already created considerable comment as a result of an advertisement covering their introduction which appeared in the American Rifleman, September 15 issue.

BUCK SHOT

EVER since commercial factory loading of buck shot has been in progress, the demand in states where such ammunition has been a hunting necessity, called for heavier loads. Some hunters cling to their muzzle-loaders, into which they crammed as much powder and buck shot as experience dictated, or else hand-loaded their own 10 and 12-gauge shells to such capacity as their consciences, shoulders and general results acknowledged as the proper "medicine."

Disfiguration of pellets has ever made the problem of real pattern in any load a more or less knotty one. In a charge of bird or duck shot, chipping or bruising of pellets necessarily takes place, but in not sufficient number to cause pattern disfiguration of a serious nature. But buck shot jamming in the cone has resulted in the hunter having only a small percentage of relative pattern safety. In other words, buck would do the business when they got

home, but hitting vitally was somewhat a matter of luck.

The game-getting effectiveness of buck shot, or in any shotgun shells, for that matter, entirely depends upon one vitally important factor many people may never have considered. Heretofore, effectiveness has been judged by a pattern fired at a target to see how many pellets hit within a denoted circle and the evenness of their distribution against that surface. But if you could see the pellets in your load flying through the air, what would a side view of the shot look like? Would all of the pellets travel in a compact line and reach the swiftly-moving bird at practically the same instant as is commonly supposed, or would they string out in the flight like a handful of rocks thrown at an object with some trailing behind?

Spherical full-weight pellets will fly fast and true and preserve a killing velocity to the fullest possible extent. Lighter and deformed missiles can not fly so fast, so true, or so far, and their ballistic deflection causes stringing.

The Western Cartridge Company of East Alton, Ill., U. S. A., claims to have a machine which is the exclusive property of the firm and the only one of its kind known to be in use at this time. This instrument, it is claimed, demonstrates exclusively that various combinations of powder, shot and wadding cause the pellets in a charge of shot to string out along their line of flight to an extent amounting sometimes to over 35 feet. This company claims to have secured remarkable cartridge effectiveness, through control of both shot pattern and stringing out of the charge. If this claim can be substantiated, this ability to govern the longitudinal as well as the lateral dispersal of a volant shot charge must be regarded as an epoch-making improvement.

With such facts definitely established, the company claims to have fully developed the Super-X shell with a short string buck shot load which will actually render perceptible certainty of buck shot pattern at and beyond ordinary killing range. In other words, the development of the Super-X buck shot load now gives a load to hunters not only the increased power of progressive burning powder behind a single ball, but the short-shot column applied to buck shot which develops under a superior loading system the accuracy and killing proclivities of the Super-X wild fowl load.

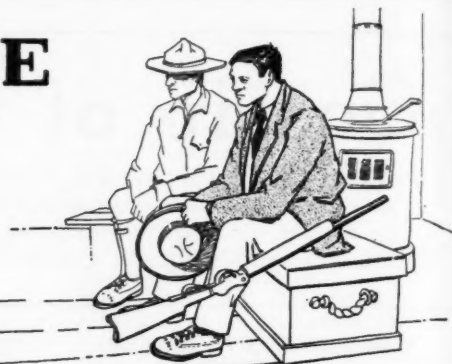
TWO NEW WINCHESTER .22's

TWO additions to the field of .22 caliber firearms have recently been announced by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. These include a sporting, Model 56, and target rifle, Model 57, of similar type, patterned on the general lines of the famous WINCHESTER Model 52, bolt action, repeating target rifle which was introduced in 1919. They are built with the up-turn and pull-back bolt action similar to that used in the Model 52 and embody

(Continued on Page 25)



THE DOPE BAG



A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots—All questions answered directly by mail

Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Lt.-Col. Townsend Whelen

Shotgun and Field Shooting: Captain Charles Askins

Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher

Every Care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

Outfitting for Africa

By Townsend Whelen

I AM going to the Belgian Congo to do missionary work and would like to get information as to equipment. My missionary board does not supply me with definite information concerning this.

The region where I am going is where the Congo crosses the equator and is a jungle region. I would like information concerning camping equipment, personal equipment (such as boots, shoes, sleeping bags, camp beds, cooking equipment, clothing etc.).

I would like to know the names of the various brands which it would be advisable to get.

As firearms and hunting have always been my hobby, I expect to do as much hunting as I will have time for. We are only allowed to take in one rifle and one shotgun, also one revolver. I plan on taking a National Match Springfield with pistol grip and full-length stock, as I am partial to that. I judge a Lyman No. 48 receiver sight would be the best. What would be the best front sight? It will be used some in jungle shooting for leopards and monkeys, also open shooting for antelope and for alligators on the rivers. I will have it targeted for one hundred yards. Could you tell me the best bullet weights for the game found there? I intend to take a 12-gauge shotgun. What would be the best loads to take for that? I intend to take a Colt New Service revolver for the .455 Ely cartridge. Would that be best or would an English revolver be better? I could purchase that cartridge in England with less freightage charge.—S. R. W.

Answer (by Lt. Col. Whelen). In the first place, by all means read the book, "The Map That Is Half Unrolled," by E. Alexander Powell, published by the Century Company. It will give you the most truthful picture of the Belgian Congo of any work that I know of.

In this country you will find the temperature very hot and humid, too much so, in my opinion, for any closed tent. I had a tent specially made for me which I used with the greatest success and comfort in Panama for several years, where I imagine the conditions are almost exactly similar to those in the Congo. It was made by D. T. Abercrombie Co., 311 Broadway, New York, N. Y. It is an A wall tent, 7 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 6 feet high at the

ridge, with walls 3 feet high. The walls and ends are made entirely of a strong mosquito netting reinforced at points of strain with strong tape. The remainder of the tent is made of "Green Waterproof Egyptian Cotton." The roof overhangs the walls by 6 inches, which is sufficient in the forest and jungle to keep any rain from beating into the tent, as in these deep forests there is scarcely ever any wind and the rain comes straight down. This tent has a ground cloth which is sewed to the wall all around except on one side. To get into the tent you lift the loose side wall of mosquito netting, crawl in, and then tuck this loose end under the floor cloth, thus keeping out any mosquitoes and other insect pests. I had my tent made this particular size because I wanted it very light for packing on my back. It is the smallest size that is practical. As you will undoubtedly have canoes for your transportation, or else native bearers, you can afford to have yours made more comfortable and larger. But I think that it should be made on the same principle.

I think I ought to digress a little and call your attention to mosquitoes, although you doubtless know all about them already, but I must not take the chance. The anopheles mosquito is the sole bearer and source of infection of malaria, but it must first bite a person, usually a native, with malaria in his blood before it can infect you by biting you. This mosquito is very prevalent all through the Congo. It is entirely a night-flying mosquito, and it scarcely ever gets more than a mile from where it was born. It follows that whenever you are within a mile of any native habitation after nightfall you must protect yourself from mosquitoes or you will shortly be infected with malaria. Hence, the necessity for a tent which is absolutely mosquito proof. Also there are many insects which cause all sorts of annoying bites and skin troubles which the mosquito-proof tent largely protects you from.

I have spent five years in the tropics, most of it in the open doing hard work. To my mind, the points to be observed, either in homes or in the field, in the tropics to preserve health and energy are: Guard yourself from malaria mosquitoes. Boil all drinking water in Africa. A bath late every afternoon and a change to clean underwear to keep the skin in health.

Iodine as soon as possible on all breaks in the skin. Don't be afraid of hard work outdoors that makes you perspire a lot. Hard physical work is, to my mind, even more necessary for health in the tropics than in this country. Don't be afraid of the hot sun so long as you wear a helmet. In certain localities there are special little precautions necessary. For example, in some parts of Africa there are insects liable to cause painful infections if not guarded against, which you will learn all about locally.

Now to come back to the outfit. In certain localities the ants are a great nuisance, and sleeping on the ground is unwise and uncomfortable. Use a "Gold Medal" cot, and have your tent made with a brown waterproof canvas ground cloth instead of the Egyptian cotton cloth, which the legs of the cot would soon puncture. Also if your tent is to be pitched mostly by native porters have it made of green waterproof standard cotton, which is about twice as heavy as the Egyptian. The "strong arm" methods of African porters would rip Egyptian cotton to pieces in less than no time.

For a light bed the air mattress made by the Metropolitan Arms Goods Co., known as the Brownie Camp Pad, 30 inches wide by 48 inches long, weighing 4 pounds, is just the thing. It supports all of your body that needs supporting, and is easy to carry and pack, and gives you a good night's rest. You don't want a sleeping bag; entirely too hot. Two light weight, olive drab army blankets are all that you will possibly need. I never used a blanket in the tropics, only a light cotton sheet, but I sleep very warm. An air pillow is also very desirable. Also take a desert water-cooling bag. All of these can be had from Abercrombie.

Other things to take are a good canteen, and a good Collins machete with blade cut off by yourself to about 15 inches. Compass that is waterproof. Several Remington jack-knives. Most everything else you can get there.

Weapons. Undoubtedly, if you can take but one rifle with you, the Springfield is the one which you should take, and will prove most generally useful. But not the National Match Springfield. What you want is the Sporting Type of Springfield, which has the Model 1922 sporting type of pistol-grip stock, Lyman No. 48 receiver sight. Otherwise, it is star gauged, finished, and adjusted the same as the National Match rifle, and is a trifle more accurate than the National Match rifle. This rifle is available for purchase by members

of the N. R. A. through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship for \$49.50 plus \$1.34 for packing charges. With it should also be purchased 1 "Gunsling, Model 1907, Leather," price \$1.31. After you receive the rifle get a Lyman gold bead front sight, and replace the plain metal front sight blade with this, which you can readily do yourself.

In the Belgian Congo you do not have the extremely long ranges that are usually the rule in the plains hunting in Kenya and Tanganyiki territories. Therefore you want the best ammunition for medium ranges, and for African animals which are tough-skinned and harder to kill than ours. The very best ammunition is the Western Cartridge Company make of .30-06 cartridge with 220-grain, soft-point bullet, muzzle velocity 2,350 f.s. This is the ammunition which Stewart Edward White and Leslie Simpson used on their last trip to Africa, and which they found much more effective on the larger antelope and lion than any other .30-06 ammunition they had ever tried. Ammunition for Africa, and certainly for the Belgian Congo, should most positively be packed in air-tight sealed cans of not more than 100 rounds. The only place I know of prepared to so pack it is Griffin & Howe, Inc., 234 East 39th Street, New York. You can thus order the ammunition from them packed in this manner and get it from them in about two weeks' time. The Nairobi outfitters recommend that the sportsman coming to Africa for shooting bring along 10 rounds of ammunition for every day he expects to spend in actual hunting. You will not need that much, as you will not be doing strenuous hunting with a view to making a full collection of trophies, and I think that if you will figure on 5 rounds for each day you actually expect to hunt you will not go far wrong.

A 12-gauge shotgun is just what you want. Think that undoubtedly you can get ammunition for it there readily. Also your choice of make and caliber of revolver is a very good one, as undoubtedly you can get ammunition for the .455 Ely more readily in Africa than for any of our revolver cartridges. But you don't need much revolver ammunition. Remember that the revolver will be only a weapon for self-protection from possible crazy natives, and that it is of no practical use whatever for sporting purposes in Africa.

I should take merely two pairs of regular Army shoes, and a pair of pig-skin puttee leggings for sporting use. Have the shoes hob-nailed. There is no use in taking a large supply of leather goods of any description to the damp tropics as they mildew very quickly, and are often ruined before you even get to wear them. Get the kind that they import there as you need them. Similarly, take web, not leather belts. And, oh, yes, you ought to take several of the plain rubber pocket tobacco pouches in which to place the things you carry in your pockets ordinarily. You persevere so much when doing active work that if you do not have some such arrangement for each pocket everything you place in the pockets will be wet all the time—watch, knife, pipe, tobacco, matches, etc.

I don't advise taking a camp cooking outfit. I think that you had better get there what the natives are accustomed to using. It is an awful job to teach a native new tricks, and you are better off with what the native cooks are accustomed to using. You might take along a fine aluminum cooking outfit, but the chances are the native would not know how to use it, and would break it up in a short time.

TROUBLE WITH SCOPE

A SHORT time ago the Winchester people fitted my Springfield Sporter with bases for A-5 Winchester scope. The gun is the regular sporter purchased from the D. C. M. with the 1922 pistol-grip sporting stock. When the gun came back I could not see anywhere near the whole scope field. I made a couple of minor changes and I can still see only part of the field. I then took it up with the Winchester people, but after receiving their reply I am still in doubt about how to better the condition. I enclose copies of my correspondence with Winchester and these letters contain a complete outline of my trouble.

As now set, the rear base is attached to the barrel just ahead of the receiver and as close to it as possible. The front base is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches ahead of the rear base measured from center to center. I removed the set collar from scope so that it comes as far back as it ever can with present mountings. Still I can not get close enough to scope to see the whole field even in prone position where my eye is farthest ahead.

In the Winchester letter they suggest "Marine Mountings," but I hate to have my barrel drilled so full of holes.

As to cutting off the butt, I am a little skeptical about that, too. I know that my arms are unusually short and some years ago I cut $\frac{3}{4}$ inch off the butt of my Remington repeating shotgun, making it 13 inches from butt to trigger instead of 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, as it was originally. In the winter with hunting clothes it works fine, but in summer with light clothes my face is so close to my hand as I grip the stock that I occasionally get a bump in the nose from my fist. However, the pistol grip on the shotgun is considerably farther to the rear than on the Springfield. Also I made a black walnut auxiliary comb for use with scope according to a sketch you kindly sent me some time ago which projects as far front as it can and clear the bolt. If my face goes much farther front the cheek bone will not rest on the auxiliary comb. So I am a little hesitant about this butt-shortening business.

If it is possible for you, from this rough data, to advise me I would be a thousand times obliged to you. Do you think that drilling new holes in barrel and plugging old ones on account of so-called marine mountings would adversely affect accuracy? Will not the line of sight be materially higher with marine mountings? If so, my auxiliary comb may be too low.

Ought I to shorten the butt and how much shortening can it stand? I am 5 feet 7 inches tall, weight 185 pounds, stocky build, rather short neck, 28 inches from armpit to finger tips.

If the full field of the A-5 scope ever seen when mounted on the Springfield as mine is?

What would you do with this combination if you had it?—G. B. H.

Two letters to Winchester follow:

"As per your letter and quotation of recent date I am sending you by express my Springfield Sporter No. 1,266,919, together with my Winchester A-5 telescope sight.

"Please fit the necessary telescope bases to the rifle and return to me by express at the above address. Maj. Townsend Whelen recommends that blocks be spaced 7.2 inches apart. I should like to have them so spaced."

"Recently I sent my Springfield Sporter and Winchester A-5 telescope to your factory to have bases fitted. When the gun came back the bases were mounted about 7 inches apart, which was according to my order and the set collar was placed about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the objective, which placed

the eye-piece about 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches ahead of the butt plate.

"I was surprised to find that in this position I could not get my eye close enough to see anywhere near the whole field of the scope. I noticed a third hole drilled and plugged just back of the front base which I at first took to be an error made in your shop, but later concluded was put there for a purpose. So I unscrewed the front block and moved it back $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and took off the set collar, which moved the scope back $\frac{3}{4}$ inch further. This leaves the eye-piece 13 inches ahead of the butt plate. After doing this I was again surprised to find that I could not see the whole field.

"I do not see what I can do to improve this situation unless I cut $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or 1 inch off the butt of the rifle. I would hardly want to move the front base any further back as the bases are only $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart now.

"I would like to ask your advice as to cutting off the butt as above outlined. Or would you recommend using the scope as it is now located, even though the entire field can not be seen? It is a mystery to me how the workman who fitted scope ever got his eye close enough to the eye-piece to see any substantial portion of the field. I last had this same scope mounted on my Ross .280 with the eye-piece 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches ahead of the butt, in which position I saw the entire field very nicely. On my Springfield National Match rifle with Belding mount the eye-piece is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches ahead of the butt and with that I can see the whole field quite readily.

"Are these scopes generally mounted in the same position as mine and is it customary to see only part of the field? Does this add or detract anything from the accuracy of the scope? If you will kindly give me your advice on this point I shall appreciate it very much."

Here is Winchester reply:

"Having read your letter of April 21, it is quite plain to us that the trouble you experienced in using the Springfield and telescope sight which we recently attached for you is in part due to two different causes.

"To begin with, it is quite apparent that you require a very short butt stock, and, as you know, the one which was fitted to the Springfield you sent in was quite long. Another fact that is very evident is that you make a practice of giving yourself very little eye relief, which contrasts rather strongly with our own opinion, which is that the eye relief should be from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches for best results.

"If the eye relief is now in the neighborhood of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches we can assure you that satisfactory results will be obtained, but if you are dissatisfied with it the stock could, of course, be reduced in length, although that operation might make necessary the discarding of the butt plate which you may wish to retain.

"Another way of getting around the difficulty would be to allow us to refit the scope, using what are called Marine Mountings. The rear base would be set on top of the receiver, placed there after the receiver had been annealed, drilled and tapped, and because of this work the cost of setting the bases would be \$4.50.

"If you decide to have the butt stock reduced in length we will charge you \$3.00, including a rubber butt plate.—Yours very truly, Winchester Repeating Arms Co."

Answer (by Lt. Col. Whelen). According to my recollection, the eye relief of this telescope is 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. (If I am not right it is easy to verify this. It is Saturday evening and all my records are at the office.) Such being the case, you should obtain the

full field of view of the telescope when your eye is anywhere from about 2 to 3 inches from the eye end of the telescope.

With the mountings placed 7.2 inches apart the eye end of the telescope tube comes just about even with the rear of the upper portion of the receiver. This is just about the right position for almost all of our expert shots of average build when they assume the standard prone position of the trained shot, gunsling used. A target telescope sight on the Springfield is used almost exclusively in the prone position, almost never in any other position. Therefore most of us mount our scopes thus because it assures a correct position, and in addition the distance between bases of 7.2 inches makes each graduation on elevating and windage screws equal half-minutes of angle, which is most convenient. The only reason that I can imagine for Winchester placing them closer together is that they have received many complaints from novices when the bases are thus spaced that the eye-piece of the scope can not be drawn near enough to the eye for use in the standing position. Therefore they have standardized on the distance of 6½ inches. They so mounted a scope on a Springfield of mine.

The only disadvantage of this 6½ inches distance between bases is that one has to work with an uneven number of inches difference at various ranges instead of the convenient ½-inch per 100 yards given by half minutes of angle. The advantage is that it permits one to bring the eye-piece a little nearer to the eye so that it is fairly satisfactory in positions other than the prone. That is, it so permits the average man.

Most fortunately you have diagnosed the trouble absolutely for me when you wrote that your arms are unusually short, and that with a short stock your fist, as you grip the stock of a short stock, occasionally bumps you in the nose. I have seen this trouble hundreds of times with men of exactly your build. Men of your particular build, with short, stocky arms, are the hardest of all to properly fit a stock to, and they always require a stock made to order before they get real satisfaction and comfort. With your telescope the entire trouble is that the stock does not permit you to get your eye as close to the eye-piece of the telescope as the normal man does when he assumes the firing position. I think that you have got to use a shorter stock, 13 inches, or perhaps even as short as 12¾ inches. I think, although I am not sure of this, that the stock ought to be rather straight, think that the 2½-inch drop of the regular Springfield pistol grip sporting stock ought to be about right.

The comb ought to be carried rather far forward, and should be formed so that in aiming your cheek rests nicely on it, so when recoil comes the face in contact with it will be pushed back by the comb, that is, come back with it, and not so that the comb will rise up and strike the face a blow. Above all, you have got to get over grasping the small of the stock with the thumb over the top and on to the left side of the grip. The thumb should rest on top of the right side of the grip, and it should not come over to the left side of the top so that it could possibly strike the nose in recoil. If the comb is right the face and nose will go back in recoil with the stock. It may be that the right side of the comb ought to be hollowed out just a little so as to form a sort of recess in which the fatty part of the base of the thumb fits, and the right upper side of the grip ought to be moulded to fit the thumb as you hold the rifle most perfectly, and give a better purchase for the thumb there. Men of your

build usually have stubby hands and short fingers, and sometimes the fingers are so short that there is difficulty in holding with the right hand unless the thumb can be placed way over the grip. This is what you don't want to do, and to make the grip more secure we want to mould the top and right side of the grip so that the thumb gets more purchase.

Now, these suggestions are only general, and should only be applied after thought and study. They may not apply exactly in your case, but I think that a majority of them will. Only the shooter himself can tell when the stock is right, and you have had enough experience to tell this for yourself. My advice is to experiment with your present stock, first shortening it, and then moulding it up in various ways by lacing on pads or using dental wax, and I think that you will find a form which suits you perfectly, and also which brings your eye forward so that it will come at the proper distance from the eye-piece of the telescope to give proper eye relief.

The so-called Marine Corps type of mounting would undoubtedly help some, but I think that by means of stock alterations you can get it all right with the scope mounted as it is. Of course, if the bases are now moved it will leave the old screw holes in the barrel, but a good gunsmith can put headless screws into these holes, then pene the heads of the screws down even with the barrel so that they make a perfect junction with the barrel, and when the job is blued over the screw holes can not be seen.

FODDER FOR 7 MM. MAUSER

I WANT to know the various cartridges available for a 7 mm. Mauser. I have a barrel that targets well and am making a stock for it. My best groups at 100 yards have been from 1½ inches to 2 inches with muzzle and elbow rest and were made with the 175-grain, full-metal-patched bullets.

The barrel was specially made for me several years ago in Germany and has a very deep rapid twist. What I want, if I can get it without personally loading the cartridges, is a light bullet something like the 139-grain bullet and a muzzle velocity of about 2,000 feet or even less. I have used the rifle a little with its present poor stock, and take it with me turkey hunting for use at 150 to 100 yards when I can not get the game within shotgun range. I have used it successfully for this purpose already.

If you can inform me of any source of supply for such ammunition as you will advise me to use, I will greatly appreciate the courtesy. Our country here is wooded and rough. The ranges are short, but I do not like high-velocity ammunition as it tears the meat badly and there is a considerable danger of glancing shots. The question of accuracy is also involved and I do not know how to predict the results of a light bullet with low velocity with this quick, deep rifling.—B. W. L.

Answer (by Lt. Col. Whelen). There is no commercial turkey load for the 7 mm. Mauser rifle, except possibly the old military cartridge with 175-grain, full-jacketed bullet, which you can obtain from all the cartridge companies. The muzzle velocity is 2,300 f.s., and I have repeatedly seen accounts that this cartridge could be used on small game, that the bullet does not upset or tumble, but simply drills a round and small hole through the animal or bird. I have not myself personally used this cartridge.

Some time ago I developed a small-game load for the 7 mm. rifles. It consists of the 139-grain, full-jacketed, pointed, Western bullet, and a charge of 17 grains of du

Pont's No. 80 powder. I have since tried this cartridge in a large number of rifles, and other riflemen have also tried it, and invariably it has been most satisfactory, and is exceedingly accurate, being good for at least 2-inch groups at 100 yards. It has been tried on small game. It does finely on grouse, one being able to shoot a grouse through the breast and still have meat left for the pot. But on larger game it does not seem to have enough killing power.

The sharp-point bullet seems to go through and make only a wound similar to a .22 caliber bullet. I think that it ought to be possible to load the 139-grain, open-point Western bullet with 20 grains weight of du Pont No. 80 powder, which would give a muzzle velocity of about 1,900 to 2,000 f.s., and get a most satisfactory load for turkeys. The open-point bullet has a much blunter point than the sharp-pointed bullet. The velocity would not be sufficient to make the open-point bullet open up, expand, and ruin meat, but the blunter point should give just about the killing power needed for turkey.

This load with the 139-grain open bullet, with 20 grains of du Pont No. 80 powder, should do all right in your barrel. I do not believe that the bore, as you describe as being with quick twist and deep rifling, would make any difference, although a trial only would determine this. This load can not be bought on the open market. It would have to be loaded specially. Mr. F. C. Ness, care Belding & Mull, Philipsburg, Center County, Pa., has been making a sort of specialty of handloading ammunition for individuals who do not care to take up reloading themselves. You might write him and see if he can load this cartridge for you. If not, then write to Mr. J. G. Schnerring, Proof House, Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg P. O., Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Schnerring also loads ammunition specially by hand, and probably could load this cartridge for you. Would suggest getting 100 rounds and trying it. I think that it should be just exactly what you want.

VALUE OF OLD PISTOLS

A FRIEND of mine (a man some 70 years old) has a brace of pistols which came into his hands some forty years ago as payment for a board bill. He requested me to try and find out just how valuable these pistols (on account of their scarcity) are.

In general outline, they resemble an ordinary derring, wooden handles, single-action, silver-plated, I think, five chambers to the cylinder and, apparently, about a .32 caliber. The cartridge is unlike any I have ever seen in that the primer end tapers down to a rather sharp nipple, which, when the cartridges are being place in the cylinder, must be put in so they come into a particular groove. On the cylinder of one is stamped "William's Patent 'D,' 1864."—W. M. B.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). The two pistols you described in your letter of September 8 having a cartridge that tapers down to a sharp tip in the rear sounds a good deal to me as if it might be the so-called "tip cartridge revolver" made by the National Fire Arms Company in Brooklyn, N. Y., about the time of the Civil War. Bannerman's catalogue contains a cut of such a revolver, which is listed at \$12.00.

I would say, however, that this price was given several years ago and that the value of any such weapon depends largely on whether or not any particular collector happens to be looking for one of that type. I should not think that these guns would be likely to bring more than the figure named.

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Gossip of the Firearms Trade

(Continued from Page 19)

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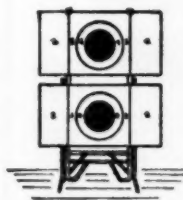
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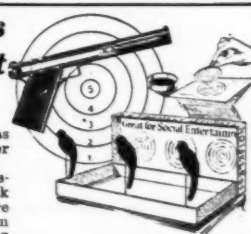
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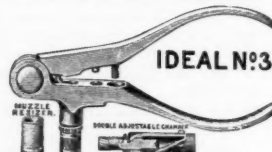
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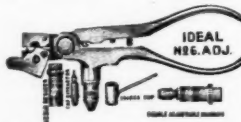
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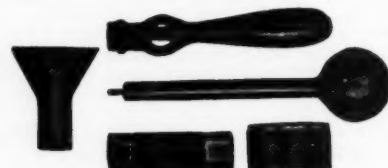
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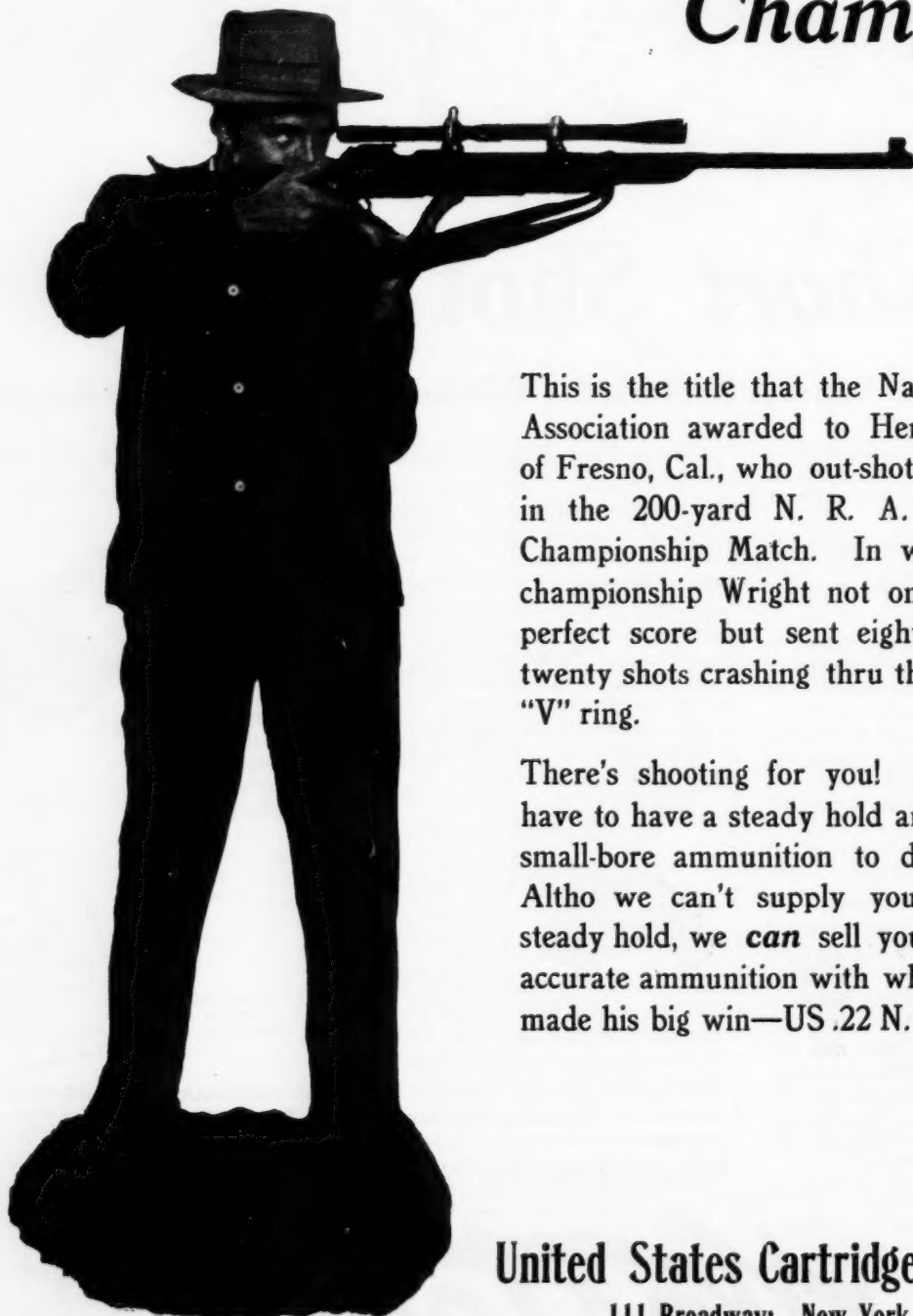
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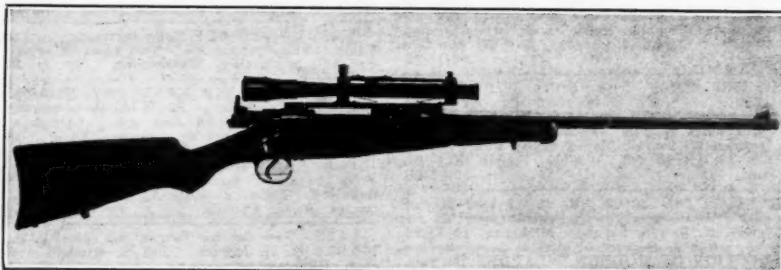
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